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HRONICLE.

WHY WILLY REGAN WAS AN OLD BACHELOR.

A NARPATIVE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

BY ULLIN.

The fading trees, golden in the autumn sunset, the liquid melody of the flowing river, the songs of thrush and blackbird ringing out in thrilling music on the still air, the perfume of the fresh hay from the newly-mown meadows near, had no charms for me. For I was tired from a long day's angling, and vexed at its total want of success. I had not a single trout in my basket, and had been whipping the stream from morning until now, when I sat down fatigued and fretful on the soft sward in a lovely valley studded with lime and ash trees, without the excitement of a single rise or nibble. I had changed and cursed my flies a hundred times, in the course of the glowing day, and included in the malediction the shopman who had sold them to me. I had tried captured by the river's bank. But all was futtle—the trout would not take. Those who have for. vainly angled will understand and sympathise with my ill temper, when I gave up in despair winter. Don't you shoot as well as angle?" towards seven o'clock in the evening. After resting for some moments, looking sulkdy at the ten in my line.

Don't do that,' said a voice near.

I looked up, and saw an old man leaning on a stout ash stick quietly observing my impatient proceedings.

Don't destroy your tackling that way-have

patience and you'll disentangle it." I made no temark.

· Had you good sport?

'No.' 'There's plenty of fish in the river for all

. There may be.

Maybe your flies are no good. Let me have a look at 'em, will you!

He came to me without weiting for a reply,

and took the flies in his hand. 'There isn't a trout in the river would look at

'em, even if the day was good.' There were some crumbs of consolation in

this, as blame to some extent was cast on other

things besides my want of skill. 'Have you no others but these humbugs?'

gave him a box containing all the thes I had. He sat down near me, and spread them out on some paper, with an air of criticism that

would have charmed old Isaac Walton. 'This hare's ear and yellow would kill may be,

tied 'ent, was it?' ' No, I bought them in Dublin.'

with them. Anyhow, 'twas too bright and hot. 'Twill be first-rate after sunset : if you're not in and have a glass of grog with me, and after sun-set, I'll warrant you, I'll give you some flies that will kill.2

'Thank you, I'll go with pleasure. I am not m a hurry as I have nothing to do. I am staying in the village for a few days, and passed yesterday and this day fishing. I am not a good angler, but never before was so miserably unsuccessful as to-day.2

'I think you'll do better after the sun goes

down. Come, this is the way. I accompanied him through a newly mown neatness and order. Its porch was tastefully their chilled feet on the iron sod. embroidered with roses and woodbine, and the fluids with an angler's appetite.

we had eaten and drank enough.

furs and feathers for tying flies.

sunset,' said he, handing me a tin box containing | nence referred to-they made him sad. a number of differently colored flies. 'And now, as the sun is gone down, let us go back to the frequent reports of his fowling piece soon re- by miserable cabins whose inmates without fire being the keenest sportsman and best shot of the I had no eyes for the beauty of the spot. the village with an empty basket.'

ATHOLIC

We went down again the sloping meadow to the river, put up the flies, and in the course of an hour and a half, I had killed two dozen, and that look down on the wintry country from the hurried out from his pleasant hearth, surprised my companion three dozen of fine trout .--

surely kill plenty, as I have flies and baits to suit every hole in the river.'

'I must leave the village to-morrow,' I replied, and explained the reasons my stay was limited; I added, 'I am extremely obliged for and glowing summer. It was in vain, he said to rest, no mercy for the horse, till the farm-yord is your hospitality, and the excellent evening's sport himself, that Ellen would soon be his wife, and reached again. you have gained me.'

worm and grub, and a variety of strange insects for fishing, and was only glad to meet one to go

"You must have good shooting here in the

He staggered as if I struck him, and muttered to himself, Do I shoot? O good God! O good river, I began to until my tackling, vexedly God? Then he turned away from me, walking scapping it whenever it chanced to tangle, and | quickly. He stopped after going about a dozen breaking hooks whenever they chanced to fas- yards, looked around, and said abruptly. Good night,' and then resumed his rapid walk. I lookme in the gathering darkness.

my strange companion. Was he abittle insane? was carrying his gun under his arm uncocked, so what was the reason there was no trace of any was not properly to fire ere the bird was out of relations whatever in his neat cottage? why range; he stopped and looked after it. dence? why such extraordinary conduct on my |-it was Ellen's father. asking the simple question, did he shoot? If 'Go straight on the road, While, and you'll tried in a variety of ways to answer to myself put him up. these mental queries, but could arrive at no sa- Willy could both barrels of its gun, and The oracle stopped me at once.

'Lord, sir, that's Willy Regan, the old ba- Another helor.'

me acquain ted with the story I here relate.

sodden and stained. There was a mist over the threshold, and an odor of savory viands floated lannscape like a pall, though the sun shone; but out to meet them. it was coldly and without brilliance, like a dull through the death-like stillness. Birds were silent, and the leafless branches of the stark trees and bushes drooped sadly. The brooks and rivers struggled feebly through the broken ice .meadow, sloping upwards from the river to his Peasants, with hair white from the freezing at screamed and fell. house. The house was small, but a picture of mosphere, paused often in their work to stamp

scented by the perfume of mignionette and wall duck and woodcock shooting, and Willy Regan, flowers, floating through an open window that the best shot in the parish, took his fowling piece looked upon a pretty garden to the rear. I was in his band, left his warm cottage and crossed somewhat surprised to meet no hospitable look- the fields towards the neighboring moor, where ing housewife or cheerful daughters, as the ap- both abounded. His way lay over an eminence pearance of the cottage, as we approached it on which he paused a while, to look down on the from the meadow led me to expect. There was wintry prospect. It was hard to conceive the to trace of woman about the place, save a mid- dreary frozen country below him as it used to dle aged servant who was spinning in the kitch- appear in summer weather. Those ghastly frost en, and who merely rose and curtesied when she encrused bushes growing by that iron road, were saw me enter with her master, and then quietly the fragrant hawthorn brambles that cast such resumed her employment. My companion open- sweet perfume on the warm air, where Ellen and ed a cupboard in the wall, and produced some he wandered in delightful converse, or more decold meat and bread, with a bottle of fine old lightful silence, along the same road, shiny and

the river, and I'll warrant you won't go back to sounded through the lifeless air. Game was or food, froze and starved. So into the town felt no exhibiration in his sport, as he was wont up at the doctor's house. The doctor, kindto do. Again and again, the sadness induced by hearted man, and skilful one in his profession. hill, returned and oppressed him. Those ram- and alarmed at the continued knocking at his stance of ner tragic death. We then stopped fishing, and took our rods to bles under the perfumed hawthorn trees-now so door. Few words passed, and back along the cold and glastly—seemed memories of a past bleak wood rattled the doctor's gig, to which the 'If you like to go out to-morrow,' said he, that was never to be equalled by any future. It horse Willy brought was harnessed. In vain and only live, green in its heart. He thingled call upon me and Pil go with you; we will was in vain he tried to cheer his mind by the re-the doctor in plored his young companion to as before in meetings of business, and even somecollection that this white pall of snow would spare the exhausted animal; lash after lash was thing of pleasure, and in the natural desire for surely pass away-that the hawthorn trees rained upon him to urge on his failing speed; dreary winter, would come cheery springtime flanks. Fast again along the bleak road, no indifferently, if not with degues, from the promentally pictured scenes of domestic bliss and Don't say anything about it; I have a liking | quiet contentment. An opposing voice sadiy whispered, the trees may become beautiful again -the snow may pass away-the spring and time. Is she sensible!" summer return joyous and sumny as ever, but you will never feel the happiness of the past again. A gloomy foreboding of evil that could not be shaken off, oppressed him throughout the whole of the leaden day.

He turned homewards when the sun was sinking-blood-colored, without any of a summer sunset's glorious beauty, behind the western mountains. The house of his betrothed was not ed after him in amazement until he was lost to very far out of his way, and naturally enough, he resolved to call there ere he went home .-Going along the road to the village into at When within about tifty yards of it a woodwhich I was fodging, I could think of nothing but cock sprang from a furze broke near imm-he amised the wound.

should so old a man be living alone, as his man- . Willy, Willy, he's landed in the dylie below hers and conduct in his house gave abundant evi- the road, called a man from a height hear him

consult the waiter, and began to carrate my ad- | ed the road, the woodcock spring again. The freedom from exchangert. venture, beginning, as I have done in this sketch, gun was runed and a barrel discharged inby saying how I met my enigmitteal companion. Stantly, bringing down the luckless eresture can.

name Willy called? one to whom the owner side. and unsurpassed in the parish in manly beauty ward to meet him, leaving the door open, theo' could be understoodall gimeracks, said he, after a short examination. and unsurpassed in the parish in many beauty which a bright fire was seen to shine. They men, only for this silver rolled round the body. This love, and, as does not always happen, was tackity and Willy wound his sinewy left arm tenderly black gnat is the best of all, but that's spoiled so; for he was an accepted suitor of Ellen Man- around her graceful waist. 'How is my dearest by the red silk under the wings. 'Twasn't you gan, the loveliest girl in that side of the country. Elly this evening,' he whispered. They waited even foully— They were to be married to the spring time, fol- until Mr. Mangan came down from the height lowing the winter with which this sketch has to and joined them. 'I am glad you came this 'If the day was good itself you wouldn't kill do. And the friends of all parties interested in way, Willy; Nell has a nice dinner just ready.' the nihance were pleased and satisfied with it . - She then walked down the road to the house. Happy state of things; too rare in the ways Ellea now leaning fondly on Willy's arm. All visible in his face. He pressed her hand silently a harry come up to my place on the hill above, of the world in the matter of matrimony in ge- sadness had vanished from his brow; as he felt to his heart. the beating of that loving little heart, he so well It was winter time. The snow lay upon the knew was all his own, what could be have to do fields white and spotless, and upon the highways with gloomy forebodings! They reached the

> 'It makes me hungry to smell it,' said Willy moon. There was no wind, and sounds from with a laugh. Ellen laughed also, and disenafar off were heard with startling distinctness gaging the band which Willy was pressing to his side, entered the house. She turned round when within the threshold, still laughing mercilly, when and the loaded barrel of his gun went off-Ellen

With a wild cry of terror, Mangan ran to her and raised her in his arms-Willy stood silent It was as dreary a winter-day as had been and motionless, horror in every feature, on the room into which he led me, was airy and sweetly seen for the season, but withal, a good day for spot where the gun had fallen from his hand after going off. She gave a low sigh of pain lying against her father's breast-she murmured, Willy, Willy.

'My love, my dearest love, oh good God; cried Willy, kneeling at her feet in an agony of horror.

The terrified servants crowded round confusedly. Mangan drew her softly into the cheerful parlor, where the light of the candles discovered the bosom of her dress saturated with blood. She had fainted.

'Oh, good God,' murmured Willy, striking his elenched hand against his forehead.

'Ride to town for the doctor, one of you,' whiskey; then he spread a cloth on the table, pleasant in the bright month of May. The said Mangan, looking up fiercely at the group of with an air of one accustomed to that act, and smooth expanse of deathly white, streaked with servants. He was kneeling, still supporting the lavited me to be seated. I partook of solids and vems of frozen streams, looking inky black in senseless girl, her lovely head leaning motionless contrast, was it the smooth daisy bespangled against his breast. Willy started, ran from the interest around the winter fireside than a talk 'I'll show you my flies now,' he said, when sward, on which village children played making room, and was in the stable saidling a horse in about poor Ellen, whom they buried long agothe summer evenings ring with joyous laughter? a moment. The next moment be was galloping how good she was, how gentle and how beautiful He opened another recess in the wall, and It was hard to believe that this death-like land- madly through the yard to the road that led to and what a melancholy death was hers. discovered several fishing rods, and a variety of scape was, so short a time ago, so full of life and the neighboring town. Fast along the road, heauty. These thoughts were in Willy Regan's over frost-encrusted stones and hardened snow-less agony which tore Willy Regan's breast .-) them, nor any indication on the part of the go-

oned brooks, fast by cottages whose lights glim- man. He became very gentle and reserved-He resumed his way, reached the moors, and mered cheerfully on the cold black night, fast he had heretofore been open and hery, and from plentiful, and he did not miss a shot. Yet he and through it, till the gasping horse was reined would bild and grow beautiful again-that after the cruel whip drew blood from his smoking signate slaver of the angle." He always turned

> ' Easy now, easy now,' said the doctor, as the servants crowded around him, all telking together. ' Let us be cool, one at a time, one at a

"No, sir, not now, she was a while ago," said an old women. We put her to bed a while ago, and she opened her eyes a bit and-

· Now show me the room. Let up one come with me but Willy Regan."

Willy and the douter followed the old servant we man through the parter at log states to Effects (i.e., event, visited of the ARCHDISHOP room. Ellen by outside the coveriet, still supported in her fathers names her head resting on the and around many day, or observant, course his breast. She was insensible.

The doctor opened the bosom of her dress, i gently washed away the claimed blood, and ex-

* Well, doctor F whispered Willy.

Willy, twice, very low in voice some that she did not stir. Will she die, doctor? said. Min-

· I fear there is little loge. I'll de what I

fixed at the woodcock. Her lover saw her at languardy about her. Her glance after a while Thirty-five years before Willy Regan at once, and turned down the road towards her, fell on Willy, and her face let up with an extracted my attention by the abrupt admonition forgetting to put down the hammer of the un- pression of joy. She spoke in a barely and the ound have charmed our issue to all our processed of joy. These disconnected words were an Call don't see three these bere worth putting up, chronicled here, he was in his twenty-sixth year, discharged barrel of his gan. Ellen came for-voice. These disconnected words were an Call

... Wally - meant to do it -ce no --no? Perceiving that she was not noder-tood, she

with an effort of evident pain, said clearly, said 'Come to me, Willy.'

He came and took her hand. Fierce self-reproach had, as it were, scorched his eyes, and left him no tears. Dark lines of agony were

'You could not help it, Willy,' she said slowly and distinctly, each word evidently causing pain; 'you could not help it, dear-good bye.'

She raised herself quickly and drew her arms | that false prosperity cry that has been artifully around his neck and kissed him. Then she sank | sent round through the country those some years back murmuring, 'pray for me, pray for me,'

And the white-plumed hearse bore her across the snowy road to the church-pard, a few days afterwards, and the iron ground was dug up, and Willy slipped on a frost-covered stone without, they buried her. There were loud wailings from the professional keeners sounding for through the ken chitteen, and those who have reduced her clear winter air, but the grief of her father and side by side close by the grave as it was filled

in. Many people looked reproachfully at Willy Regan, and the unobservant or thoughtless said his motionless face was evinence of want of feeling or remorse. But that night some laborers returning home late from the village, heard suppressed groaning as they passed the church-rard. Their curiosity overcame their terror, and they peered over the wall, and saw a man stretched on his face in the trost-whitened grass of the newly made grave. They called to him, and he started up, and walked away. But by the moonlight they recognised Willy Regan.

Time, the soother of every human ill and affliction, in the course of years calmed and softened the grief of her father and relativesshe became a memory of the past to them, the recalling of which was not without a saddened satisfaction. And no conversation gave more

These are the things for this season after mind, as he paused a few moments on the emi- heaps, fast past stark trees, and dismal tre-prise! But he was from the day of the outful a changed country, became morbidly nervous about firearms; an eccentricity which increased with his years, until the mention of a gun was sufficient to recall all the first agony of the loss of Ellen, and place wildly before his mind every circum-

> As he grow old this eccent ferty was all that showed that he still had the memory of his first rest from work, in recreation, he became to hisposats of a straige made by those who took up in themselves the office of match-makers for the parish. And as his farm was a good one, and he position respectable time proposits were fradured, and other tradalesque.

Cawaran di kacambe terralisar to itoesa sadiwested a up thra of livroer, after repeated butthat the South Takes of Thereign interregences have the South Takes. Write Regular meters a ground and the varyon from that, to doe in the case that have a south the south that F(x,y) = F(x,y).

147 4 MAD

COMPANY THO EX HE CLE.

St. Ja. 1917s, That. Nov. 18, 18 H. the lilevag as and and essed the Prima Minister is the most responsible organ of the Bad case, I fear. Is it long since short for event, in our most right to andress the spoke I - Did she speak at all since it mays the rescolar of the Exchanger, who, next to the research. and the kern one of greatest and on the the good. Yes, once nestire Willy went for you, then you have the distance of forhaid. There again show brought for the here, and called out, * Wally. The expert has pasting on the narqual field. i comes which he cannot be imposed on the two controls of integers with the becoming usfactory conclusion. At support I resolved to walked forward brickly. The moment he recon- (gap, in a calm voice, terrible in its monatory of the property of the weaker one, by research of any of an emissing processors. I will confide myself the conference of the sound to that fee in She lay in a state of supportable in the night and that a large more frequenties from the Another besides its owner had beard the the next day. The watchers never left her bed-1 the area of the watchers never left her bed-1 the area of the watchers never left her bed-1 the area of the watchers of Corone on the same Willy colled? one to whom the area of the same of Further enquiries as to the cause of Willy and the name were very dear, Ellen Mangan; - I It was about six o'clock on the evening of the the young the volume of the well-under Regan's celibacy, and other peculiarities, made she came out of the house at the moment Willy hard day when she opened her eyes, and gazed the came of the came of the house at the moment Willy hard day when she opened her eyes, and gazed the came of the came of the house at the moment Willy hard day when she opened her eyes, and gazed the came of the came to a summer of the group end at space as a property of the same of the configuration of the control of the second against the second agai the the content of the action and and said said graphs are said. And the systematic work of ng second to their, artist tal fate new, and forced energentic, has now readned such a crisis as to terrory the Patish officials by whom it has been or queted, as well as their Irish agents, by whom is his rece so gradously carried on. By the persevering efforts to weaken and subdue the formidable enemy, which from the consciousness of contional in treatment of the English goversionent hever reased to conjure up, Ireland is at lead to grought to a state of debuts, that the anxiety now test and mainfested is not how to prostruce her more, but how to apply restoratives sufficiently seasonable and vigorous to arrest neratter description. Such is the fatal result of

> Such is now the position of our country as attested by the joint confession of her heart-broto that state, the one flying from her as no betrothed was silent and made no signs. They langer ache to afford from support or safety;walked side by side behind the coffin, and stood and the other adjuring them not to go, and attesting, however, that the granding machinery of tenantry at will and perpetual notices to quit, and the annual raising of rents, and the ejectments of the tenants, and the demolition of their houses, were only intended as a civilising process for a lazy unruly people, but never meant for the annihilation of their entire race, or for turning their country into a wilderness. Those flattering counsels not to quit the country, coming now so late, are found to be ineffectual, and chiefly because they are not accompanied with any hope or any assurance that the causes which have given such a trightful impulse to this expdus would suffer any abatement. The alarm that has seized the government and the landlords springs not, it is manifest, from a concern for the tenant class, but from a consciousness of the social calamities which the flight of its stalworth inhabitants is bringing on the country in which their own interests are so seriously involved. And yet we hear not, on the part of the landlord class, any repentant declaration that they will strive, by granting leases on equit-And time too, softened the passionate, tear- able terms, to remedy the evil which now appals

past, and swelled into a chords by a corrupt and

inconsilerate press, whilst those who set agoing

the gross decasing more been successfully des-

polling their hated victim.

vernment that they will connect the interests of the landlord and tenant by making the franchise depend on the condition of a certain profitable and secure tenure of house or farm, nor is there, finally, any hope held forth that those detested prisons, the workhouses, shall be abolished, which are the most effectual instruments in driving the people from Ireland, any foreign land, with freedom and the reward of industry, being preferable to such penal incarcerations. Nor is the axe yet laid to the root of that hideous evil-the Protestant Church Establishment-so long acknowledged, deplored, and stigmatised as the

its government. No, nor amidst the inglorious scramble for place that now occupies the few who are temptpresent crisis of the fate of Ireland any who seem to bestow a serious thought on the protection of that too faithful people, by whose heavy tion of that too faithful people, by whose heavy 1,105,000 acres. Deducting these, we have in Eng-and repeated sacrifices those ungrateful men land and Wales 32,161,615 available statute acres. were placed in a position to dare to hope for the safety of the great mass of the Irish nation as for is continued to be so unscrupulously sacrificed.

And yet the tragic farce that Ireland's destination is to be a feeder of cattle is not yet ended. In vain has the sad conviction been tardily forced on the country, that with the contraction of the area for agriculture, its flocks and herds have been diminished in the same proanimals so dependent on domestic care and keeping must be ciminished or disappear with the respective acres and populations will then stand diminution or disappearance of the hands that tend them, and that the next step in this system of beastrocracy must be the expulsion of the weaker animals, and the restoration of the fierce and stronger lords of the forest. To this primitive state it would now seem that Ireland is fastly drifting, untaught by the desolating effects of the policy that has been pursued during those latter years.

Instead of those magnificent and defiberative essembles that met for the benefit of the common weal, either to assert the restoration of their native legislature, or to inaugurate a parhamentary party to awe the minister by an independent and constitutional opposition, the country has been domned to witness meetings of a far different character. Those meetings, instead of bemg exclusively composed of men breathing the are now, according to the fashion of the times, made up of mixed elements-men and beasts-at which the narrower difference of the national species is lost in a more enlarged and liberal sympathy with the animal kind, and shricks of the unfortunate people who are driven from their lands are drowned in the melodious lowings of the quadrupeds that replace them. Such are the aggregate meetings with which the country is now familiar-cattle shows in the morning, whilst their congenial owners crown the evening yield dominion to the beasts of the field.

grading and a doom so disastrous. They are are the media of indirect taxation. All this is matsuch numbers and with such rapidity as remind ! capitulation of Limerick. They know the terrors of war, as well as of the deep, which they
have to encounter; but neither war nor the have to encounter; but neither war nor the deep has for them any terrors compared to the insecure, precarious-nay, fugitive and savagemode of life to which the laws have doomed them, aggravated by the treactery of broken promises and violated covenants, on the part of longer to confide. It is in vain, then, that landlords, now changing their tone, beseech their tenantry to stay-it is in vain that the obsequious scribes of a government which so long treated them with cruelty implore of them not to go. Their resolve, however, to be regretted, appears determined, as long as their just claims are so mercilessly unbeeded. And hence the cool and stern difference with which they leave a land that has lost for them the endearing character of a perent, and with it all the sacred attractions and security of home - Your faithful servant.

† John, Archishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Convension .- The Rev Father Father Franciscans n: Sclerder, near Liskeard, are untiring in their holy labours in Cornwall, where they have charge of several small scattered missions. Among the rest they seave the mission at Liskeard, where a short time since they opened a new church, which already is found rather small for the numbers that flock to hear them. Among their most recent converts is Mr. Henry Tomlinson, certificated master, and till his conversion, in charge of the National School of St. Mai yu, near Bodmin. On the occasion of Mr Tomlinsons's public renunciation of the errors of the Anglican Church and public reception into the One True Church, Fr Bruno delived an able and tervid discourse on the true rule of faith, to a large mixed congregation at Liskeard, who appeared very much impressed by what they heard and saw.

On the 15th ult., his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, raised to the dignity of the priesthood the Rev. John Barrett. The ceremony was conducted in a most impressive manner.

The Lords Justices have been pleased to approve of the appointment of Patrick Hugh O'Connor, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roscom-

When it was made known to Lord Clermont that the inhabitants at the Blackrock were afflicted by fever, he gave unlimited power to the Rev J. Marmion, P. P., and his curate, to have the poor people amply supplied with soups, wines, and blankets, and every other necessary calculated to restore health. and making everything clean and comfortable for the sick Newry Examiner

IRISH STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the London Times.

The following additional figures and facts, illustrating the social and economic condition of Ireland, may be useful just now, when public attention is so much engaged on the subject.

1. England is about twice as densely peopled as Ireland, the numbers being 62 individuals to every 100 statute acres of available land in England, against 34 individuals to the same area in Ireland. Yet the population of England are all employed at high wages, and comfortably supported, by England's fully developed agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; while Ireland, with her imperfectly developed agricultural resources, her almost entirely standing scandal of our land and the shame of neglected manufacturing capabilities, and her consequently small commerce, is incapable of employing and supporting so much relative smaller popula-

By Government returns we find that England and ed by the cheating hope are there found in the Wales contain 36,522,615 statute acres. The total extent of land, from the nature of the soil or the elevation of the surface, incapable of cultivation, is estimated at in England 3,256,000, and in Wales

Ireland, exclusive of the large rivers, lakes, and those trifling honors and emoluments, to which tide-ways, contains 20,319 924 statute acres, divided

fo!lows in 1863:-	•	•
		Acres.
Under crops,		5,661,179
		9,719,955
Fallow		39,441
Woods and plantation, .		318,700
Bog and waste unoccupied, .		4,580,589
Total		20 310 024

It is estimated that 1,500,000 acres of the "bog portion. It never occurred, it seems. to those and waste land " might be reclaimed, and made to philosophical graziers that tame and domestic pay. We may therefore safely take the available land of Ireland at 17,000,000 statute acres. The

thus:-		•	١
	England & Wales.	Ireland.	
1	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	l
Total area,	36,523,615	20,319,924	ĺ
Available area,	32,131,615	17,000,000	
	Individuals	Individuals.	ļ
Population in 1861	, 20,000,224	5,798,233	ľ
: Available acres t	O		
each individual.	. 18.5	3	
Number of individu	•		ì
als to every 10			

available acres ... omit Scotland from this comparison, on account of the relatively much smaller proportion of available land in that country.

2. The total income of England is more than 11 times greater than that of Ireland. The total income of Scotland is one-eleventh greater than that of Ireland. The income of England is 121, 124 10d; of Scotland, 81. 33; and of Ireland only 31. 18s 6d per head of their respective populations. This will be seen in the following summary or the amount of thoughts and speaking the language of freedom, property and income charged in the year ended the 5th of April, 1861, and the respective populations the same year :-

Population, Income, Income 1861. per bead. 1861. s. d. England & Wales, 20,066,224 253,647,054 12 13 10 Scotland, 3,062,294 24,952,471 8 3 0 5,798,233 22,746,342 3 18 6 Ireland,

£301,345,867 It is evident from these figures that Ireland, for fiscal purposes, is hardly worked, and, like one of her own neglected farms, yields a much smaller crop of taxes than she ought. Taking population with banquets, giving expression to a novel sort for our basis, we find that the income of Ireland, of eleguence which could find no favor beyond with even her present diminished number, ought, in the precincts of the bucolical school-boasting | the ratio of Scotland, to be at least 48,000,000L, and in the ratio of England 73,000,000l., instead of 22,000,000l., as at present. Suppose the latter.—What an important reduction it would effect in the extraordinary triumph-that they have reversed rate of taxetion in the United Kingdom. For iathe sacred ordinances promulgated at the morn-stance, an extension of the basis of taxation from ing of creation, and that man is now obliged to all one tax of 7d in the pound to 6d. Moreover, our indirect taxation would be lessened, as there It is no wonder if men of spirit, and possess- would be a considerable increase in Ireland in the ing the means, should fly from a conflict so de- consumption of ten, sugar and other articles, which

3. In the 20 years from 1841 to 1861 the populaone of the melancholy figures of our bards, com- tion of England increased 25 per cent.; and of Scotparing them to the flight of birds, after the land 16 per cent., while that of Ireland decreased 29

Population Population in 1841. in 1861. Increase.

England & Wales, 15,914,148 20,066,224 4,152,076 2,620,184 3,062,294 442,110 Decrease. 8,175,124 5,898,233 2,376,801 Ireland.

The second fact is a necessary consequence of the pafaithful men, in which they have resolved no first. Ireland is poor occause ber resources are undeveloped, her labor unemployed. There lies the raw material of wealth, which nature has profusedly bestowed upon her. There stand her sons, with strong arms and willing hearts. But those arms are folded, and those hearts are ill at ease. They would labor, but they cannot. This is a problemfor our statesmen to solve. But it must be solved promptly before the evil gots too fer. The laissez faire policy has been aught but successful in Ireland.

As regards the third fact, the drain of emigration continues at an increasing rate. Some say, 'Why lament emigration from Ireland? It is all the better for the emigrants themselves, and for the country that is unable to support them.' The issue thus raised is one of so much moment in its bearing on the whole question that I am injuced to trespass more upon your space than I should have done had that issue not been raised. It is true, under existing circumstances, emigration is good for the emigrants, and in one sense, is a temporary relief to the country. But it would be better for the emigrants and the country if there were, as there ought to be, industrial occupation for them at home. Ireland, always weak, is now suffering from the ordeal of three successive oad harvests; and this diminution of her population, even though there should be no increase of industrial employment, may ere long go too far. The bloodletting, if it continue, may in a little time be too much for the patient. The young and hale and strong are leaving us. The aged and infirm remain. Some of the landed proprietors are already apprehensive on this head. To this effect were the observations of the Marquis of Waterford, whose speech at the agricultural meeting at Portlaw re-cently appeared in your columns. I repeat it, therefore. Irish emigration is to be lamented for the sake of Ireland per se, for the sake of the Empire of which Ireland is an integral part, but still more as one of the results and one of the signs of a state of things in Ireland which not only on Irish, but on Imperial grounds, is deeply to be deploted. Unfortunately, the fact is patent that this fair province of the United Kingdom, with a fertile soil, capacious harbors, a mine of wealth in the fisheries on its coasts, water-power unsurpassed, and abundant labor, is not prospering as her sister island is. Her labor is, to a large extent, unemployed, the resources of her soil are far from being fully developed, her fisheries are unworked, her capabilities for manufactures unavailed of, her great natural advantages are only partially turned to account. Ireland ought to be a large contributor to the common fund of the na-Men were employed in whitewashing their houses tion's wealth, but she is not. She ought to firnish a considerable quota to the general industrial progress; instead of which, if matters go on at the pre-

sent rate, she is likely ere long to become a drag on the course of England's prosperity.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DUBLIN, Nov. 19. - The session of the Statistical

and Social Inquiry Society for Ireland was opened

last night. There was a numerous and a very inflen-

Cork, Nov. 12.

A MAGISTRATE.

tial assembly. The inaugural address was delivered by Professor Ingram, of Trinity College, one of the vice-presidents of the society. The subject was Irish emigration, which he regarded as a perfectly natural consequence of economic laws, acting under the new conditions of society. The labouring classes did not emigrate in large numbers sooner, not because they wished to remain, but because they were unable to go. The national schools and more intercourse with America had opened their eyes as to the possibility of bettering their condition in other lands, inspired hope and awakened ambition The passage-money to America was reduced, money was sent home from friends there, the prospect of high wages and good living excited the adscripti pleba: Then the influence of the natural law-sure in its action as that under which water finds its levelbegan to be felt; and the Irish labouring classes began to pour in a continuous stream from a country where wages were low and it was not easy to live to a country where wages were high and no one need want who was able and willing to work. The number of persons born in Ireland and residing in England and Scotland was ascertained in the census of 1861 to be upwards of 800,000. If we add to these their children and the living descendants of all who emigrated since 1841, the aggregate will not be less than 2,300,000, and we shall arrive at the remarkable result that, notwithstanding the emigration that has been in progress in the inverval, the total num-ber of persons of Irish descent in the United Kingdom in 1861 was as great as it had been 20 years before. It is plainly impossible to stop either the emigration to England and Scotland, or the emigraa deck passage to Liverpool or Glasgow from 4s to 5s, the emigration will inevitably go on. With wages in New York at 4s and upwards, and the cost of the passage not more than from five to six guineas, the emigration will inevitably go on. Nothing can show more plainly how natural and spontaneous the movement is than the results of the starting of the Atlantic steamers from Galway. The persons who were zealous for the success of that enterprise regarded it as likely to do something towards onriching Ireland, and so improving the condition of the population at home. But whenever the vent is opened the people begin to s'ream out through it, and the astonished Times complains that the most important branch of trade which the establishment of the packet station has developed is the export of Irishmen.' Dr. Ingram considers that the exodus is quite independent of the volition of either the Government or the landlords. It is the natural result of natural causes. To lament it would have no more effect than to lament the flowing of the tide, and it should be regarded with satisfaction. People forget the famine, and the possible recurrence of such a calamity. It might have happened last year, f the population were as large as in 1847. The Irish agricultural interest suffers and must continue to suffer from foreign competition. The three instruments of production-labour, capital, and landmust therefore be turned to the best possible account. The most will be made of labour, and wages will rise to the British level. There is abundance of capital in the country, but in order to its employment in farming the land in question must be settled. Quoting from a letter in the Times, he said that to farm badly is ruin; to farm well is risk, without some certainty of tenure. 'The prospects of Ireland must in the main depend upon the success of her agricultural industry, and for this the adaptation of the laws affecting land to the new economic conditions of production is absolutely necessary. The next thing necessary to keep the Irish labourers at Law. The English labourers are in a better position than the Irish, for which the latter blame the Govenable him to tide over a season of distress, without breaking up his household and being separated from his wife and children. The amount of relief given The law for the relief of the poor should be the same in both countries. The assimilation would not be so difficult now as the poor are fewer, wages are higher, and the rates are very low. The ablebodied workman will emigrate to avoid the workhouse, so long as he must break up his family and go into it in a season of distress. In any case the emigration will go on with increased rapidity after the American war, for then that nation will bound forward in industrial enterprise, and will want all the labour that can be got; offering this advantage to the ambitious, that there is no aristocracy there to stand in the way of any man's promotion, for even in the British colonies men who left Ireland under the ban of the law have become Ministers of the Crown. At the conclusion of the address, of which I have merely indicated the leading points, Judge Longfield was called to the chair, and the Attorney-General moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Ingram. 'None of those who, like himself, had the pleasure and the profit of acquaintance with Dr. Ingram, and who knew his profound and varied learning, clear and comprehensive intellect, and genial and noble nature, were in the least surprised at the ability displayed by the address, and which, though containing some propositions open to controversy, was admirable in the originality of its views, in the comprehensiveness of its principles, and, above all, in the hopeful and sympathetic spirit with which it regarded the condition of our country.' Mr. Jonathan Pim seconded the motion, and said that the address was the best statement of the case of Ireland he had ever met. - Cor. of Times.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR BELFAST,-The Metropolitan Underground Hailway has been so successful as to induce engineers to undertake similar works in other places. Belfast, it appears, is to have an underground railway. The project has been conceived by Mr. Coddington, with the view of uniting the various railways terminating in Belfast. - Banner of Ulster

One of those has come out this week which test the real nature of those proselytising institutions with which it was Archbishop Whately's misery, in his last years, to allow a name, always before hon-ourable, to be connected. Mr. Curran has obtained a hubeas corpus to rescue three Catholic children from from Miss Whately's 'Birds' Nest.' The case lies in a nutshell. Their father had died a Catholic. The surviving mother was also a Catholic. In a moment of starvation she 'gave up her daughters to the care of Lady 'King, of Charleston, County Roscommon,' by whom these Catholic children were placed in the Protestant 'Birds's Nest.' The mother has now reclaimed them, and, being refused by the managers of the Institution, has obtained possession of them by habeas corpus.

An indemnity fund has been started in aid of the diminished exchequer of Alderman John Reynolds, who (it is said) has been at very heavy expenses in endeavoring to obtain admission for the Sisters of Mercy into Ballinasloe workhouse. Archbishop Cullen has contributed £5 towards the fund. The good Sisters are now constantly in attendance at the workhouse.

A woman named Ruane, reading near Dunmore, Galway, who gave birth to three children, received from her Mujesty 31, through the Rev. P. Duffy.

By our latest Irish advices, we are glad to see that performed once a week, all energy is apparently the O'Connell National Monument Committee have confined to the preacher. The lairy, generally determined on handing the work over to Mr. Foley, speaking, give no sign of taking part either in purse the eminent Irish artist, resident in London, thereby or in person in religious work. The cathedrals making sure of having, at least, a real, artistic work. The site, however, will probably be Sackville street. which should be an example to the rest."

made an abatement of 15 per cent, to his tenantry in Olare.

The projected Armagh and Cookstown railway is intended to pass through the parishes of Grange, Clonfeacle, and Killyman, and then form a junction with the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction. The proposed line may be regarded as a continuation of the Newry and Armagh line on the one side, which will have its legitimate termination at Greenore on the other.

FORCING EMIGRATION .- It is with extreme regret we learn that the managers of a certain property Churh. There is no longer a possibility of refusing have decided on evicting several of the tenants on a townland situate between the town of Bansha and ment is not only a failure, but that it has become a Tipperary. The 'notices' have already been served, and we are informed that the men who are thus about being deprived of ther holdings are of a character upright and industrious owing no arrears and willing like Mr. Seward and his colleagues, have spoken of to pay the high rents to which they are already subjected. This is the class of men we want in Ireland but wit the loss of their home comes the loss to the the American people-and which in the event of any country, for new places are not to be had without the payment of large sums for possession, which though they buttle successfully with adverse fortune, yet hostility to this country which which we know to they were unable to realise. We trust the information forwarded to us in this matter is not altogether fourth of the Federal population are of Irish origin, a reality-should it unhappily be the case, the proceeding is one pre-eminently inconsistent with the well-being of the country .- Tipperary Free Press.

Dr. Mapother, at the first scientific meeting for the session of the Royal Dubliu Society, which was held on Monday night, read a valuable paper on improving the diet of Irish labourers. He agreed with William Cobbett and Dr. Corrigan that the potato tion to America and Australia. With wages in has been the curse of Ireland. From a pointo diet England and Scotland, at 2s a day, and the cost of to starvation is but a step. The prevalence of scroto starvation is but a step. The prevalence of scrow of which the world could form no conception if the full and consumption among the poor, he maintained of which the world could form no conception if the full and consumption among the poor, he maintained of which the world could form no conception if the full and consumption among the poor, he maintained of which the world could form no conception if the seases do not exist in flesh-eating or fat-eating nations. He observed that the New Zealanders are more frequently attacked by scrofulous diseases since Captain Cook substituted the potato for fish and pigs' flesh, their former food. The ask of the potato is most remarkably poor in lime and magnesia, materials of the first importance in building the framework of the body, and this may account for the considerable frequency of rickets, a disease of the bones produced by their deficiency. The water being strongly impregnated with lime may obviate this in some districts. He considered the health and well-being of the Irish peasantry demanded animal food. This they are now likely to get on reasonable terms. Montevideo and other districts in South America supplied beef to the negroes in the United States. That trade has been cut off by the war, and now large quantities have been sent to British ports. It is preserved in this way - the ment is cut oil the animal in thin slices, dipped in brine, and then dried in the sun tili it becomes quite hard. But when steeped in water it softens and increases threefold in thickness and weight. It is not expected to supersede the use of fresh meat with those who can afford it, but Dr. Mapother is convinced that no greater boon has been offered for many years to the poor and laboring classes in this country. It can be sold for 3d a pound-about half the cost of the native produce. Mr. Kelly referred to his own experience n the famine years of the effect of good soup in giving strength and energy to the laborers. Captain Henry, who farms his own land, stated that he had established a mess for his labourers, which has existed since April last with the most satisfactory results. He said his labourers crouched under the hedges eating their miserable meal of dry bread, cold stirabout, or potatoes, which, perhaps, their wives had brought a considerable distance, leaving the children unprotected on the roadside or shut up home is to assimilate the English and Irish Poor in the cabin. He employed a good cook, obtained the best meat and vegetables, and now supplies an abundant, well-dressed dinner daily for 3d each to rument and become disaffected. The ablebodied the men, and for 2d each to the women and chil-Irishman cannot get relief under the Poor Law, to dren. The numbers thus fed have risen gradually to about 200. The people have improved in appearance wonderfully, they work much better, and are contented and grateful. He had supplied altogether in England is more than five times that given in Ire-land, relatively to the population. On the lat of and the result has been a small profit. He proposes flying, and in daspite of all dissuasions from ter for the consideration of the Chancellor of the January, 1863, 88 per cent. of the English paupers to supply the workmen with clothes on the same whatever quarter—they will continue to fly in dom.

ter for the consideration of the Chancellor of the January, 1863, 88 per cent. of the English paupers to supply the workmen with clothes on the same were relieved in their own houses, the total being principle. Dr. Mapother strongly recommended the dom. 1,142,000; while in Ireland only 9 per cent were use of peas and beans. One pound of peas, he said, relieved out of the workhouse, the total being 66,000. | would form as much muscle as 151b of potatoes. Mr. Allan Pollok's men in the county Galway are fed on peas-porridge, and they found that it took a long time before the appetite returned. The leguminous seeds are particularly rich in lime and in phosphoric acid, that great constituent of the nobler parts of man, the brain, and the locomotive organs. gentlemen joined in the discussion on the interesting subject of this paper, when the chairman, Mr. E. Woods Maunsell, summed up .- Times' Cor.

THE PROTESTANT ARCEBISHOP OF DUBLIN. - The elevation of Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster. to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin, vacant by the death of Archbishop Whately, is an appointment which we are told reflects much credit upon the Ministry. Dr. Trench is an elegant, highly accomplished scholar, whose leanings are in the direction of the High Church party, and who is reputed to be singularly free from that narrowness of ecclesiastical vision which makes Protestantism in Ireland so abhorrent to the feelings of all men of liberal ideas and generous sympathies. Whether he possesses the strength of mind and of will to resist the pressure that will be brought to bear upon him by the bigots, male and female, crowding all the approaches to the Archiepiscopal Palace in Dublin, is the really important question. His relative the last Protestant translated to that See was regarded as much better qualified to command a Regiment of Dragoons than to manage the affairs of his Diocese. But, being an exceedingly charitable man, he got on admirably till the Saints got hold of him, and transformed him into a bigot and the tool of the then Kildare-street Society, and the new Reformation Society. His exhibitions of himself towards the close of his life, at the instigation of the female members of his family, Archbishop of Dublin. From being one of the most liberal and non-interfering with freedom of conscience of any of the Irish Prelates, he, too, sank so low as to become the disciple of his wife and daughters, and to countenance the establishment and maintenance of Birds' Nests for the reception of Roman Catholic children kidnapped or purchased to be reared as Protestants. He lived to be canonized by the bigots of his own communion - one of the greatest misfortunes, as well as surest evidences of ultimate failure, that can happen to a Bishop of the Established Church in Ireland. Indeed, the greatest affliction of the Irish Established Church is the exof that diocese. The Hon, Miss Plunket, rather than the Episcopal Peer, whose crook she handles, is virtunlly the cause of the outery which has for years reached us from that quarter. 'We, English Churchmen,' writes the London Guardian of this week, 'nudoubtedly feel the Irish Church to be an element of some weakness, and of more discredit to our communion.' The Galway Missions depend chiefly for their resources on successful mendicancy in England.' 'No one can travel much in Ireland without finding instances of irreverence and neglect in the worship of God, which shock his feelings. Daily services are very few; and in those which are Alderman Thomas Lyons.

Counsellor Henn, of Paradise, county Clare, has spectacle is to be seen in parish after parish of a clergyman almost without a flock, a benefice with little or no duty to be performed. Sinecures in Ireland have no more right to be respected than those which are in course of extinction here.' And so on in a strain showing that the abuses of the Irish Church have reached a point calling for the speedy interference of the Legislature, with a view to the adoption of some very stringent remedy, Now, it had as well be understood that Dr. Trench's elevation to the See of Dublin is made by the Government with a view to his preparing the way for this wholesale measure of Reform of the Irish to acknowledge the fact that the Irish Establish source of real danger to the Church Establishment in England. On the other side of the Atlantic, too, not only political agitators, but Cabinet Ministers, terms calculated greatly to inflame the passions of disagreement between England and the Federal States could not fail to intensify those feelings of exist in most of the Northern States. More than a and there are few of them who do not cherish the conviction that of all ecclesisatical tyrannical systems, that of the Established Church in Ireland is the most shamelessly iniquitous, and the most barefacedly fradulent. A similar conviction prevails in France, and in every other country in Europe. To rob a whole people of their churches and church endowments for the maintenance of sinecurists and their familes - such sinecurists even requiring to be imported to keep up the locust race-is an enermity which, unlike other of the world's wonders, is without an equal upon earth, But the Irish Establish. ment has outlived the possibility of its longer continuance without peril to the English Church, and, therefore, it must be speedily reformed or abolished altogether. To prepare the way for this most enlytary measure is the new Archbishop of Dabiin's real mission .- Hull Advertiser.

Died on the 14th Nov., at Kilmallock, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. Henry John Gilberson, Some four months since he was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev Thomas Fitzgerald, the nealous and indefatigable curate of that parish ... lb.

At a late meeting of the burgesses of the West Ward, Waterford, Mr Cornelius Redmend, proprietor of the Waterford News was unanimously selected to fill the vacancy caused in the aldermanship of the ward by the retirement of Alderman Kent.

Mr. Edmond Dec, residing near Carrick-on-Sufwas thrown from his borse on returning home from the Sweep Races, county Waterford, lately, and received such injuries on the head that he expired soon after the accident.

THE PARSONS AND THE LANDLORDS. - Everyoce

conversant with the history of Ireland knows that the bulk of it has been confiscated over and over again. According as England could safely gond certain portions of the inhabitants into rebellion, their lands were forbited to the Crown. Consequently, the present proprietors hold their estates by grants from the Crown. In these grants there is a reservation of one-tenth of the produce for the Clerical officers of the State. Therefore, the land is as legally subject to tithes for the Parson as to rents for the landlord. This is a plain and easily understood matter. Next, the landlord lets his land subject to this arrangement in favor of the Parson, The tenant knows this when he takes the land as well as well as the handlord's ancestor did when he took the grant of the land. Here then, is another plain, incontrovertible fact. No contract could be more clearly defined or better understood. Both landlord and tenant took the land subject to the Eig Church, and according to that strictly legal constitutional arrangement, the Parson has as good a title to the dues as has the landlord to his. We dely any mortal to gainsay this. So far we go hand in-hand with her Majesty's Bishops and Clergy. Their right is as sacred in law and fact as that of the landloids. We must not, however stonat a bargain made in other times by other people, enquire into its present operation, and ascertain how it suits the spirit of the times in which we live, and the people of whom we form a part. To say that a Clerical army, quartered on a conquered people who detested its doctrines, was considered quite right by the conquerors, is merely to state a historical fact, but it certainly does not say much for its continuance. Our forefathers resisted it as long as they could, and, in succumbing to force and yielding reluctant acquiescence, they bound us under no obligation either to follow their example or pass judgment on their acts. A law should remain unaltered and respected exactly so long as it is found useful, and no longer. When time, which changes every-thing, brings forward particular interests-depresss one trade, raises another - shows the wickedness of forced ignorance, diffuses knowledge-the laws must be adapted to suit changes. The laws necessary, when the land was being forced from the owners and given to needy adventurers, and when the property which the piety of ages had conferred on the Church of the people was being given to the Church of a plundering clique, are surely not necessary now. The English Government is strong enough to hold Ireland in subjection without keeping up the old Bribery Law, made and provided for the support of ley and Clerical undertakers. The Times asserts this; but, whether the Times is right or wrong in its Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Le Poer Trench, when assertion, all admit that the Land Laws and Government Church Laws should be subjected just now to such changes as would suit them to the altered state of society. Let us, for a moment, consider the effects of the original grants that made over the land of Ireland to English and Scotch adventurers, and the property of the Irish Church to a Government-constructed religion. These are not as mild terms as we could wish to use, but they are the only ones expressive of the popular idea on the subwere pitiable. It was nearly the same with the late ject. Land is the only means of subsistence in Ireland. Therefore, a poor man cannot do without a portion of it. Hence the fearful competition, and hence, too, the rackrent. The modern tiller of the soil, however, in his cogerness to secure a few acres, never thinks of the conditions under which these lands were originally granted. He, in fact, has been emancipated since these conditions were imposed. He knows that the law which imposed on him the necessity of going to the Parson's Church is repealed, and he feels at the same time, that the law which, in the olden time, forced him to pay the Parson, whose prayers he repudiated, are still in stringent operation. This is an anomaly. 'No tent to which women are, and have been, allowed to prayers, no pay, he shouts at the top of his voice, exercise Episcopal jurisdiction in it. The whole of and he must soon be heard. But it is gravely asthe complaints about proselytism in Tuam have their origin in the extent to which female influence has been exhibited in the administration of the affairs justly affirms that the same power that gave the land of the Irish people to the ancestors of the Gromwellian and Williamite Landlords gave the revenues of the Irish Church to the predecessors of the present occupants. All that we have to say on the subject is, that the times have changed very

> changed to suit the circumstances of the people.-Mayo Telegraph. We learn by the Cork Examiner that the mayoralty of that city has been offered to and declined by

much since that dark period; and that the laws regu-

lating the booty of the plunderers should now be

gays: 'Never, in memory of the oldest inhabitant of Abbeyfeale, has there been seen such a flood as on Saturday night. The Feale and all its tributaries having overflown, swept all before them. The tarms adjoining these rivers sustained more or less injury, as all the low lands, for miles, along these rivers, ed severely, as in many parts they have not only been torn up, but large embankments completely gwept away.'

THE IRISH LANGUAGE - The Christian Brothers -An Example. - This week it was our pleasure to pay a casual visit to the excellent schools of the Christian Brothers in this town. The occasion afforded us delight and pleasure. The system and order observed in the schools could not fail to command our respect and fix cur attention. We ejaculated, What a blessing to the inhabitants of Tuam to have such advantages for their children Some fifty years back a Catholic with an income of thousands could not, in these realms, have such opportunities for his children. For more than an hour were we entertained, through the urbanity of the good Brothers, who examined some of the pupils in various departments of learning, who exhibited much intelligence. Their penmanship, especially their specimens in the old Irisn characters, were beautiful. We have never seen any superior to them by any Irish scribe in What a novelty! What a blessing! Some of them sang extracts from the Irish compositions of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. They had certain Irish stanzas, with the notes in music attached represented on black canvas executed by Brother Devlin. We were much taken with the singing of The Meeting of the Waters' in our sweet language. We cannot find words to convey, our admiration for the becoming national literary zeal of the pious The Easy Lessons in Irish' have been Brothers. working a wonderful effect in generating a taste for, and spreading a knowledge of, our own sweet ton-We are convinced of the truth of the prophecy of the Abbot Alban O'Mulloy-' The Irish language will yet be in great esteem in Ireland.' The Christian Brothers' schools are destined to carry into effect the prophecy. Brother Low's upper school presents some very smart pupils in science. - Connaught Patriot.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Rev. W. R. Brownlow, M. A., of Torquay, has been received into the Catholic Church by Dr. Newman, at the Birmingham Oratory. COSTLY CONVERTS.—One of the cries of the day is payment for result. No doubt Mr. Lowe, in using the phrase for the particular purpose to which he applied it, only availed himself of the most palpable and undeniable truism; and when people are very strong in enforcing a truism, they have generally some sinister end to serve. It was thought to be so in the case of the Revised Code. The payment, it was argued, was no payment; the results asked for by Government were said to be fallacious results; and the proportion between payment and results, so the objection ran, was a glaring disproportion. The propriety of every term of the dictum, as applied to the particular case, was disputed; yet nobody pretended to say that payment results is not a fundamental axiom of common sense and common honesty Recently the doctrine has been applied to some of the Missionary Societies; but, as the charge that the Missionary Societies are a large and costly machine which turns out but little work, was couched with very inconvenient vagueness, not much came of it. Still it is not to be denied that results are a fair test of all institutions, religious as well as secular. It must be admitted that a vast organisation which spends a great deal of money and has little or nothing to show for it is amenable, if not to censure or discredit, at least to inquiry. In the case of Missions to the heathen, be they of the Propagation Society, or the Church Missionary Society, or the various Dissenting bodies, there is generally something to show. In every annual report there is sure to be some striking case produced; and a woodcut and some very had English go a long way with the anand meeting. Subscribers to Missions are a patient and long-suffering race, and also a forgetful one. The great work of Cochin China serves the turn for a season; and the next annual report shifts 'the great work 'from Peru to Zembla. Still we must admit that, in the case of the heathen, if there is not have other missionary societies besides those for the benefit of the heathen. The Church of England, in the true spirit of charity, gives abroad what it wants converted its domestic in fidels and heretics, and not content with the work of evangelising, or trying to evangelise, the hundreds of millions of Pagans, it extends its converting labours to the Jews-though why the Turks are left without a mission it would be hard to say. The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews has issued its fifty fifth annual report. It is a society, we suppose, identified with the Church of England. Its vice patrons include the majority of the English hishops. It is favoured alike by High Church and Low Church. The Bishops of Oxford, press. Salisbury, and St. David's pair off with the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, and Norwich. The Jews' Society, as it is commonly called on the lucus a non } lucendo principle, its object being to exterminate Ju-daism, has a very fair income. The creditor side of the General Fund account for the year ending March 31, 1863, reaches the handsome sum of £43,400 odd. This sum is made up of a balance from the previous | Not the least wonderful circumstance connected with year of £10,000 of £30,000 accruing from subscriptions and the proceeds of sermons, and £3,000 apparently arising from dividends and house property. What the society's expenditure is we shall see presently. Meanwhile, it is something to know that there is at least O.e Missionary association which is anything but insolvent. The Jews Society's carries £8,000 to the account of 1864; or, to be very precise its current balance is £7,984 25 2d. A Missionary body with its £5,000 of Exchange Bills, its lands and tenements, its funded property, and its balance at the banker's is a rarity, and therefore its accounts deserve all the publicity which can be given to them. Perhaps the object of this society has coloured its management, and it is only natural that anything connected with Jews should be prosperous in money matters and stand well in Capel-court. Somehow or other, however, the Society did contrive to spend in this last year as much as £35,424. It maintains 134 Missionaries and other agents' to the Jews. It maintains an 'Episcopal Jews' Chapel' in London also. We were not aware that there were so many Jews who had been made Bishops that they required a special chapel, but perhaps we do not understand the phrase 'Episcopal Jews! The society spends money to preaching, money in tracis, money in warehousing its printed stock, and - need it be added ?money in calaries, travelling expenses, secretaries, &c. The last item alone reaches to a sum of something more than £5,000. Speaking roughly, the items of of expenditure are £20,000 on Missions and schools, £2,500 in publications, £5,000 on office and officers, and about £2,000 on pensions and sundries. These 134 Missious are studded all over the world. What principle of selection is adopted by the Society in preaching to the Jews puzzles one exceedingly. We suppose it must be somehow connected with the statistics of Juduism; where there are most Jews there ought of course to be the most Missionaries.

aries, and it has an income of £43,000. This the as its own elengated projectiles; and we trust that that the the spirits up by pouring spirits down payment, the machinery, and its cost. What are the Admiralty will themselves take the matter in was one of the best ways to make the time pass, and the results? The report for 1862 informs us that band, and no longer defer a trial on board ship of began to feel that he was in a pickle. But on the the number of adult baptisms throught our Missions the very few systems that afford a fair promise of morning after his arrival in town, the old man and was over 60, besides the 30 in Abyssinia 'whose case is in some respects so singular-' deeply interesting' were inundated. The road contractors have suffered appeared, as in many parts they have not only no particulars of it. Twenty-four baptisms are also reported as having been heard of, though not 'in immediate connexion with our Missions'—a mode of drawing out a statement of results much the same as if a bankrupt were to enter in his balance-sheet, as assets £500 at his banker's and £500 which is his next door neighbour's balance. However, the society has, by its own agents, converted in one year sixty adult Jews, including a Jewess agad eighty, dwelling at Bucharest. At Jerusa-lem — where there is a Bishop, e cathedral church, a hospital, a house of industry, a medical establishment, schools, and other institutions supported by the society at the annual cost of 4,444/. -the paptised converts reported are four. It is curious that these figures admit of so very easy a calculation, and we therefore set down the cost of converting a Jew at Jerusalem at exactly 1,111/.. while the Abyssinian Mission, which produces 30 converts, only costs 1,000! This perhaps is as it ought to be. The pure Semitic Jew is a costly and noble convert, and is doubtless chenp at 1,1001.; but the curse of Ham and poverty is on the land of Abyssinia, and an African Jew can be done into a Christian at the low figure of 331. But, taking the average, we find that the Society has spent 35,0001. in one year, and has produced 60 converts, including 'the aged Jewess of Bucharest, who is asserted by the Jews to be above 90, and is all but perfectly blind.' Sixty converts at 35,000l. is as nearly as possible at the rate of 600% per baptism. We must say that if Christianity had been originally propagated at this cost the Apostles must have been possessed of the philosopher's stone. 'Silver and gold I have none,' was the first great Missionary's declaration to his inquiries; 'Silver and gold I have, and I can spend it at the rate of 600%, per convert, is the boast of the modern Missionary. We say nothing of the Jerusalem Jew; the blue blood of Abraham in the city of David may reasonably raise its price. To convert a Jew at Jerusalem is a feat as difficult as producing ice at Singapore, or growing melons at Spitzbergen; and though the article is not a low priced one at 1,100t, still it ought to be considered cheaper for the money than an ordinary Jew converted out of Houndsditch, and reaching as high as 600%. A Jerusalem Jew, we should say, is worth more than twice as much as a Dake's place Jew, just as a cedar of Lebanon from Lebanon is more valuable than a seedling from Mr. Veitch's nursery. There are in the world, according to the received estimate, as many as five millions and a half of Jews; and if the London Society purposes, as doubtless it hopes, to convert them all, and if the present quoted price is to rule the market, Lord Shaftesbury, who is president of the society, must manufacture greenbacks as a sort of inconvertible conversion currency .-California and Australia could not keep up the supply of bullion which would be needed if the London Society were fortunate enough to hit upon a Xavier among their missionaries. Another question arises. If an ordinary anonymous Jew costs 6001, what would be the tremendous outlay on the baptism of Baron Rothschild? Not a single name of a single convert of the whole sixty is given, except that of one 'Maurice Blum, seaman on her Majesty's ship Mars;' and if he is a 600%. Christian, what would be the cost of converting Dr. Adler? The society, or its officers, will perhaps say that conversions and baptism are not the test of its efficiency; because although, in nine missions out of ten, there are no actual baptisms to report there are always a great many 'inquirers.' A Jewish inquirer, we suppose, represents the blank leaf between the Old Testament and the New. He is a sort of religious but flitting about between day and night-a chrysalis, neither worm nor butterfly. According to the Report, these intermediate religionists, these transitional Jews and inchoate Christians, are very abundant, and the cost of raising an inquirer must be taken off the cost of producing a full-blown convert. If so we should like to see the present price-current accurately made out, with clear distinction between the market value of converts and inquirers. Expositors of prophecy, we believe, are agreed that the conversion of the whole Jewish people must precede the Millenmuch done, there is not an entire blank. But we nium. We leave it to Dr. Cumming to reconcile his dates with the present cost of a single Jewish convert If the Millennium is to take place in 1870, which is the latest date according to the last Amehundred millions of pounds sterling must be raised in seven years at the present price of Jewish con-On the first Tuesday after Parliament meets Mr.

Buxton will move the following resolutions:-"1. That this house views the barning of the town of Kugosima by Admiral Kuper with deep regret."-That the burning of the town was not justified by the instructions issued to Colonel Neale."-Ex-

We have seen a beautiful specimen of photographic engraving on steel-in other words, a photographic picture on steel — effected solely by the agency of light acting on certain chemicals. The specimen (it is stated by Mr. Fox Talbot) is quite untouched. It represents an exquisite scene in Java a ravine and rivulet fringed with banama trees .it is, that at least 5,000 copies can be taken before the plate deteriorates .- Athenaum.

On the 14th of January next Messrs. Cunard, Wilson, and Co., of Liverpool, will offer the steamship Great Eastern for sale by auction by order of the

How to Make a Husband Die Easy .- The husband of a buxom wife, near Exeter, England, had long been dying, and at length one of the clergymen of the parish, making one of his daily visits, found him dead. The disconsolate widow, in giving her account of her spouse's last moments, told him her poor dear man kept groaning and groaning, but could not die 'At last,' she said, 'I recollected that I had got a new piece of tape in the drawer, and so I took some of that and tied it as tight as I could around his neck, and then I stopped his nose and their indescribable vulgarity.—Tublet. with my thumb and finger, and, poor dear, he went off like a lamb.

This Armstone Gun. - Last week we adverted to the severe less suffered by our ships of war at Kagosima, in consequence of not having good broadside rifled guns, with which to have far more severely handled the fortresses of Prince Satsuma without the necessity of sacrificing so many valuable lives. We are now enabled to state that our first impression as to the small advantages derived from this action has been fully confirmed by private letters from the squadron. These communications we, as public journalists, are unable to ignore; for whatever colouring official documents may give a transaction, the free, frank spirit of a sailor is sure to reveal the naked truth for his friends. It would be, therefore, As the Jews are a dispersed people, the Missions out of place were we not to openly inform our read-must be scattered also. The names of the stations ers of the comparatively small effect produced by form an epitome of the Gazetteer. We have Abyssinia the heavy Armstrongs. They could not be relied Amsterdam, Engdad, &c., flown to Tunis and Turin, upon, and seemed to have got so much out of order from the firing and damp of the first day, as to have not only lost their accuracy, but even become dangerous from the erratic flight of their projectiles.— The bursting of the shells, both at the muzzle and in the guns, was a still more serious defect, and, per-There may be a great concourse of the Beni Israel at haps, still more dangerous than either the escape of Ureuznach, Constantina, and Breelau, which have | gas at the breech, or the fracturing of the ventpieces, which the experience gained in working the to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle in Massa-Missions; but we should have thought a priori that pieces, which the experience gained in working the pieces gained in

success. The expense of such a plan would be his sons being out to work, his aunt came to him and triffing; The guns, 70 pounders, are ready, and said, 'Joe, you have lived in the South, and no could be put into competition with the 60-pourder which has been sent to Elswick to have the full advantage of Sir William Armstrong's latest improvements in his shunt system. To this celebrated artil-lerist the nation is indebted for breaking through an almost adamantine wall of routine and red tape: and if, from his want of knowledge of the requirements for sea service, he has failed to produce a good naval gun, his unremitting labours on behalf of his country should not be forgotten.— Army and Navy Gazette.

MURDER AND REBBERY. - At an early hour on Wednesday evening a murder was committed near Liverpool. About half past five o'clock in the evening a police officer in going his rounds, in Shielroad, not far from Wavertree-park, discovered the dead body of a man lying in a ditch by the roadside. Blood was issuing from both nostrils, and from the month. Over the right eye there was the mark of a blow, and also a nunctured wound in the centre of the forehead. His trousers bore marks as if he had been struggling on his knees. Investigation showed the body to be that of Mr. Henry Treeby, an officer of the Customs, whose residence was in Portwoodstreet, Windsor, and who had left his office in Revenue-buildings, to return to his home. It appears that Mr Treeby had in his possession when he left his office 27s in cash, a silver watch, and a gold guard chain, all of which were goue. It was known that on Wednesday afternoons Mr Treeby generally took home from £16 to £17, for the purpose of official widow and five children, the eldest of whom is about | Christ-the son of God-on the cross. Is this not ten years old.

"The virtues of medieval Christianity were of a very high kind in their way, but they were alien to the spirit of those virtues which shone in the best Romans. These medicival virtues have in their turn passed away, and it is of the greatest importance, not only that we should admit this and not pretend to see what we do not see, but that we should assure ourselves whether they ought or ought not to have passed away. . . We should halked to have joined issue with Larcordaire. . . We should have

It so happens that the very virtues which he selected as examples of virtues which ought not to pass away, are the three virtues which modern society has cast on one side, and by casting which on one side it has made itself what it is. Poverty, obedience, and chastity have ceased to be the typical vir tues of modern life, and Protestantism has no meaning, unless we are prepared to say that it is an excellent thing that this change should have been

for the world as it now is, lies in clinging to virtues the exact opposites of poverty, chastity, and obediturday Review.

UNITED STATES.

A PROPHETIC VISION OF THE AMERICAN WAR.-That deep thinker and philosophic, though somewhat dreamy writer, S. T. Coleridge, 30 years ago wrote as follows to a friend :-

4 January 4, 1833. ' Can there ever be any thorough natural fusion of the Northern and Southern States? I think not. In fact the Union will be shaken almost to dislocation whenever a very serious question between the States arises. The American Union has no centre, and it is impossible now to make one. The more they extend their borders into the Indiaus' land the weaker will the national cohesion be: But I look upon the States as spiendid masses to be used, by and bye, in the composition of two or three great

'April 10, 1833. and thereby forces the Carolinians, another State of nor is it our duty to produce information for Ameriwhich has no such desire or interest to serve, to buy worse articles at a higher price, it is, in fact, downright tyranny of the worst, because of the most sordid, kind. What would you think of a law which should tax every person in Devenshire for the pecuniary benefit of every person in Yorkshire? And yet that is a feeble image of the actual usurpation of the New England deputies over the property of the Southern States. 'S T. C.'

What an odd thing it is that these Northern Statesmen never speak except to inspire repulsion and disgust, to shock every taste and to provoke every one's contempt. It is the old story of the two sisters. One of them went to the spring to draw water, and a poor old woman asked her for a drink. She rinsed the jug, she filled it, she presented it, and held it, always lifting it a little, so that the old woman might drink more easily. Her reward was, that whenever she opened her mouth to speak, flowers, and pearls, and diamonds dropped from her lips upon the ground. The other sister was sent to the same spring to draw water, and a Princess asked her for a drink, which she refused with brutal insolence. The punishment was, that when she spoke tonds and adders tumbled out of her mouth. We suppose that the explanation is, that the Southerns have been kind and humane in their treatment of their slaves, and that therefore they can speak with manliness, with modesty, and with dignity; whereas the Northerns have been not only hard and cruel to the Negro, but brutally insolent to crowned Kings; and their punishment is never to speak without inspiring disgust by their ridiculous boasts; The illness of President Lincoln is, we have ren-

son to believe, a much more serious matter than hes generally been suspected. At first it was supposed to be a cold; next, a touch of bilious fever; a rash then appeared upon his body, and the disease was pronounced scariatina; but recontly it has leaked out that the real complaint be labors under is smallpox. For some time past the President has received no visitors; even members of the cabinet and personal friends have been excluded from his apartment. The excuse was, that he was writing his message and could not be interrupted. We believe but echo the feeling of the whole country, without distinction of party, in sincerely hoping that the President will soon be restored to health and strength. Men of his habit of body are not usually long-lived, and the small-pox to a man of his age, even when the health is usually good, is a very serious matter. Als death at this time would a real calamity to the country .-N.Y World.

A party of Confederates, supposed to be those recently in Canada, have captured the Federal steamer Chesapeake, alf Cape Cod, and got away with her.

DRINKS ALL ROUND .- Joe Harris was a whole souled merry fellow, and very fond of his glass. After living in New Orleans for many years be came chusetts, whom he had not seen for many years. Now, there is a difference between New Orleans and London Society for promoting Christianity among We have long pointed out the necessity for a simthe Jews has 33 stations at various points of the three pler gun for our vessels of war-a gun that could and when Joe arrived here and found all the people given for the abandonment of the campaign are that Son.

doubt are in the habit of taking a little something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now, I keep some here for medicinal purposes; but let no one know it, as my husband wants to set the boys a good example.' Joe promised, and thinking he would get no more that day, took, as he expressed it 'a buster.' After that, he walked out to the stable, and who should he meet but his uncie. Well, says he, 'I expect you are used to drink something in New Orleans, but you find us all temperance here, and for the sake of my sens I don't let them know that I have any brandy about; but just keep a little out bere for my rheumatism. Will you accept a little? Joe signified his readiness, and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk, he came to where the boys were building a fence. After conversing a while, one of his cousins said, 'Joe, I expect you would like to have a drink; and as our folks are down on liquor we keep some out here to help us on with our work.' Out came the bottle, and down dinner he was as tight as he could well be and ail from visiting a temperance family.

INFIDELITY AND ABOLITIONISM .- It is a historical fact that abolitionism and infidelity are closely connected. The minister who becomes a fanatic on the nigger question, preaches abolitionism instead of Christ and Him crucified. The original abolitionists writhes, and a smothered moan escapes bim. charged that God was pro-slavery and that the Bible was the same They called for an anti-slavery God and an anti-slavery Bible. These facts are not who was about thirty-five years of age, has left a a villian, and you find infidels comparing him to sufficient to prove infidelity of the abolition party? If not what will be the proof? If you see a man stealing a horse, are you not convinced that he is a thief? If John Brown was known to have killed men because of their holding slaves, was he not a murderer? If he did both, was he not a villain?-If he was all these, and we know he was, is not the man who will compare him to Christ, an infidel and a scoundrel also. The fanatical abolitionst is nine jelbows, and the work goes on. An eye lies out times out of ten a confirmed infidel. Infidels claim | upon a ghastly check, and silently the sufferer bides this for themselves, and they know of what they speak. Then, we say, abolitionism and infidelity are closely connected. The abolitionists teach hatred against the slave owner. They do not reason, but like John Brown, would murder men in the dark because those men do not endorse the abolition shattered as a tree is by lightning:

'How are you now?' I said. 'Bally!' was the

AN EASY WAY OF MAKING MONEY, -I wonder the London sports don't come over to this city in a body (writes the New York correspondent of the London posit to leave with you of 10,000 dollars, and will pay you; for your risk. Gold the next day is up ence. It is absurd to have a tacit moral code, and at 140, and the day after, before the forty eight not to be ready to justify it and proclaim it." - Su- hours is expired, is at 151. He sells. Before bank closes gets a cheque for a quarter of a million, and then dreams that night of how he shall invest it to be safe. Some of these lucky ones buy bills on London, others buy gold and take it home. Some buy is despised. Who wants to work twelve hours out the twenty-four for a mean pittence, when one hour in Wall street will perhaps clear 100,000 dellars, if rightly employed. These new favorites of fortune are more impudeted after they get their easily noquired fortunes than the army and navy contractors, who have made a million or more by their swindles. These chaps are not satisfied with buying up all the fastest horses, diamonds, camel's hair shawls, and fine country seats, or town r sidences, but they open a correspondence with our consuls in Europe to ascertain whether titles of nobility can be bought at certain whether titles of nobility can be bought at 'Jimmy, what sharil tell them at home for you' any time. I know one of these contractors who 'Tell them,' said me, 'that there isn't hardly enough. wrote to Consul Campbell, offering him 10,000 if he would get him a Danish or a Swedish countship. tell Kare there is enough of me left to love her till I The King of Saxony has also been approached, but die. Jimmy got his turlough that night, and left When New England, which may be considered a The King of Saxony has also been approached, but die.' Jimmy 2011 the Ministry write to Secretary Seward, which he the ranks forever. factures in order to cherish manufactures of its own, makes public, as follows:- 'We are neither disposed rican computation, as much as three thousand three liself, with which there is little intercommunication, can army contractors who have grown rich by the civil war in the United States, and now desire to re- issued in Phinadriphia, and written by Rev. J. Angturn to Germany with the title of baron. If these ley, a refugee from Mississippi, gives a specimen of gentlemen wish to enoble themselves after they have become rich on the blood of a struggling nation, let them apply to the Emperor of Morocco; or, perhaps, his Majesty King Theodorus, of Ethiopia, can accommodate them, and admit them, in grace, follered the prough all my life, and never rubbed among the grandees of his Empire. That is unkind agin nary college. As I said afo.c. I'm ignorant, in Saxony. This idea of recommending our seekers and I thank God for it. (Brother Jones responds.)

> MRS. PARTINGTON ON MARRIAGE. -" I like to tend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, hung her shawl up, and replaced the bonnet in the long preserved bandbox; "I like to see young people come together with the promise to love, cherish, and nourish each other But it is a solemn thing is matrimony - a very solemn thingwhere the minister comes into the chargery with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. I think that it ought to be husband and wife, for it is not every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my fingsr, and said, 'with all my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods warehouse then, and I thought he was going to give me all there was in it. I was young and simple, and didn't know till afteris a lovely sight to see young people 'plighting the trough,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

> Washington, Dec. 2.—The army of the Potomac in-night encamps on the grounds it left on the moraing of thanksgiving. The reasons for this sudden change of programme, without forcing Lee to a general battle, are these - At the Council of War, held on Monday night, facts were demonstrated that the enemy was entrenched behind very formidable earthworks, which they were every moment strengthening. The fearful loss it would entail upon us, and impossibility of reaching our wounded before they would perish with the cold, in case we attempted to carry the rebel works by assault, were some of the considerations which induced the subsequent action. Our rations and forage had nearly run out, and the roads were too oad to allow further transportation from our distant base of supplies. These weighty considerations, it is claimed, induced the commander to issue an order to fall back. To night the army of the Potomac rests on its old base, on the line of the Alexandria railroad. At 10 o'clock resterday we rode a circuit in front of the most advanced artillery position, we could look over into the rebel works and see the gray backs digging away. The World's Washington special says the campaign in Virginia is enden, all forward movements on the part of the army of the Potomac have ceased and our force have already nearly completed their return to the old base along the Orange an Alexandria railroads at Culpepper, Brandy Station, and Rappanhannock Bridge. It is said in Washington that the failure to carry out the plans of the war department involves the loss of General Meade's position as commander of the army of the Potomac. The reasons

The Limerick Reporter of Friday, the 13th ult.; old continents; it has, as we have said, 134 Mission- fire all the existing smooth bore ammunition, as well temperate, he felt bad, thinking with the old song General Lee, so intrenched himself daily, as to delay any rapid advance on our part, and at the same time to prevent an attack. Our army fell back in a safe and orderly manner. Gens. Sedgwick and Hooker are prominently named for General Meade's successor, if any change is made.

THE WOUNDED AFTER A BATTLE. - B. F. Taylor gives the following scenes, occuring after the battle of Chickamaugu: The surgeon laid off, the green sash and the tinseled coat, and rolled up his sierves, and spread wide his cases filled with the terrible glitter of silver steel, and makes ready for work. They begin to come in, slowly at first, one man auxsing a shattered arm, another borne by his comrades. three in an ambulance, one on a stretcher; these faster and faster lying here, I ing there, want g each his terrible turn. The silver steel 210 %3 cloudy and lurid; true, right arms are logged tike slips of golden willow; feet that hever turned from the foe, forever more without an owner, strew the ground. The knives are busy, the saws play; it is bloody work. An the surgeon with heart and head with mand and eye fit for such a place, is a prince among men; cool and calm quick and tender, he feels among the arteries and fingers the tendons as it they were harp-strings. But the cloud thunders and the spiteful rain patters louder and fiercer, and they sat, and he says by the time he went home to the poor fellows come creeping away in broken ranks like corn beaten down with the flails of the storm.

'My God!' cried a surgeon, as looking up an in-stant from his work, be saw the mutilated crowds borne in; 'my God! are all my boys cut down! And yet it thundred and rained. A poor fellow

Be patient, Jack, says the surgeon, cheerfully 'Pil make you all right in a minute' And west a meaning there was in that 'all right! It was a disbursements, but on Wednesday last he had left or cannot be denied. Then come down to the death right arm to come off at the elbow, and Jank' the money in a drawer in his office. The deceased of John Brown, a cold-blooded murderer, a thief and slipped off a ring that clasped one of the poor, useless fingers that were to blend with the earth of Alabama, and put it in his pocket! He was making ready for the 'all right.' Does 'Alabama' mean 'here we rest?' If so, how sad yet glerious have our boys made it, who sink to rest 'With all their country's wishes blest!'

Another sits up while the surgeon follows the builet that had buried itself in his side; it is the work of an instant; no solemn council here, no linguing pause; the surgeon is bathed in patriot blood to his

"Well, Charley, says the docter, dressing a wound as he talks, what's the matter? On, not much, doctor, only a hand off! Not unlike was the an-

reply. You should have heard that word, as he said it; vulgar as it used to seem, it grew manif and noble, and I never shall hear it again without a thought for the boy that uttered it, on the dusty brave a fellow as ever drew a sward, had been shot through and through the thighs, fairly impaled by the bullet - the ughest wound but one I ever saw Eight days before he weighed one aundred and sixty. Then he could not have swong one hundred and twenty clear of the flo :. He had just been brought over the mountain; his wounds were angry with houses. The 10,000 dollars deposited was perhaps him as tenderly as they could they set him slip fever; every motion was torture; they were lifting money that he had borrowed in small sums, and obtained fradulently. Such fortunes are made daily dash from a precluice to him, and he walked out dash from a precipice to him, and he walked out by the gold speculators, that all legitimate business like a little child, tears wet his pair, thin face, and he only said, 'my poor child, how will they telt her?" It was only for an instant; his spirit and his frame stiffened up together, and with a half smile be said, 'don't tell anybody boys, that I made a foot of myself! The Lieutenant sleeps well, and alac, for the 'poor chi d'-how did they tell her?

A soldier fairly midded with builts, like one of those buttle flags of litinois, lay on a blanket gasping for breath, Jimmy, said a comrade, and a friend before this crue, war began, with one arm swang up in a sling, and who was going home on furlough left of me to say 11, but, hold down here, a minute, die.' Jimmy got his turlough that night, and left

A HARD-SHELL SERMON .- A new book, soon to be ley, a refugee from Mississippi, gives a specimen of hard-shell preaching. Entering the putpit on a warm morning in July, Mr. V——— took off his coat and vest, rolled up his sleeves, and begin:

My Brethering and Sistern - I air in ignorant man, after nobility to appeal to Ethiopian King Theodorus. 11 Parson, yer or: to be very thankful, for yer very Trobably, he of Duhomey is meant. This is adding ignorant') Well, I'm agin all high larut fellers what insult to a refusal. a year. They preaches fur the money, and they gets it, and that's all they'll git. They've got so high larnt, they contradicts scripter, what plainly tells us that the sun rises and sets. They says it don't, but that the yerth whirls round, like clay to the seal. What no com of the water in the wells of it did? Wodent it spill out, and leave 'em dry, and whar ed we be? I may say to them, as the surpeat said to David, Much learning bath made thee mid.

When I preaches, I never takes the text till I goes

inter the pulpit, then I preaches a plain sarment, what even we man can understand. I neve premederates, but what is given to me in that same hour, that I sea. Now I'm a gwine ter oven the Bible, and the first verse I sees, I'm a gwine to take it for a text (Suiting the action to the word, he opened the Dittle and commenced reading and spelling towards that it was only one calico gown a year. It gether.) Man is tearrully - featfully and wonderfully - wonderfully - made-mad. 'Man is fearfully and wonderfully made.' (Prenonneed mall) Well, its a quar tex, but I said I's a gwine to preach from it, and I'm a gwine to do it. In the first place, I'll divide my samment into three heads. Fust and foremost. I show you that a man will girmed. 2nd. That some time he'll git fearfully mad; and thirdly and fastly, when ther's lots of things to vex and poster him, he'll git fearfully and wenderfully mad. And in the application PH show you that good men sometimes get mad, for the Posle David himself, who rote the text, got mad, and called all men liars, and cassed his enemies, whishen 'em to go down quick into bell : and Noah, he got tite, and cussed his nigger boy Ham, just like some drucken musters now cusses their niggers. But Noah and David repented; and all on us what gits mad must repent, or the devil 'Il git us.

> MURBAY & LANMAN'S FORIDA WATER - From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shruba licre we have the floating incenses of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under sent. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Phenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either. It is of importance to look for the tradernark 'Murray & Lauman's Fiorida Water on the label, as there are inferior Florida Waters in the market.

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THE TRUE WITNESS ANDCATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **DECEMBER**, 18, 1863

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rierr, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, Sl. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dallon's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

HONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The answer of the British Government to the proposal that it should take part in a general European Congress to revise the Treaties of Possi question; and she has irretrievably com- Sunday last:mitted herself to the cause of the Revolution in Italy. The Czar and Victor Emmanuel are, a To the Clergy, the Religious Communities, es it were, under British protection. With the first, Creat Britain will not meddle to prevent the Congress she could not therefore consent to any courselves of a duty so agreeable. measure which might be brought forward for Pledmont upon their respective neighbors.

ance is at an end; and that henceforward Louis ceived in reply the following Letter:-The facts established by the enquiry were these: means resorted to by the Piedmontese authorities to extort answers, and confessions from refractory conscripts. In such a staunch adverand indulgent British Protestant public.

Court is not expected to be made public before the 2nd of next month.

On this Continent the season of talking has apparently superseded that of fighting. The armies on both sides seem to have gone into winter quarters: and it is in the respective Congresses, now in session, of the two rival Powers that for some months the battle will be carried on. The States is now before the public as well as that of Abe Lincoln; and though the tone of the Faithful of the laity committed to your care. former is somewhat lugubrious, it would not be fair to call it desponding. The Confederate States are it is admitted, hard pressed: their finances are much embarassed: in point of numbers, wealth and of supplies of all kinds from Europe, the enemy has greatly the advantage of them -bat still their case is not desperate, and the spirit of the people seems to be as determined as ever. President Davis in his Message complains, and with good reason, of States manifested by the British Government; pense abundantly their filial piety. and of the manner in which the latter has al-

more honorable and impartial line of conduct. Recruiting for the Federal service has long been carried on in Canada openly, almost under the eyes of the authorities, without a word of remonstrance from the latter. At length, however, the Canadian Government has been avoused to a sense of its duties: and as we learn from a communication in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday, Atty.-Gen. Dorion has given orders to the authorities of Sherbrooke, where the nefarious traffic in human flesh has been most active, to exert themselves in vindication of the laws of the land. In consequence of this tardy display of vigor, three or four Yankee agents have already been arrested.

THE MAKES WE

COLLECTION FOR THE HOLY FATHER .-The collection, known throughout Christendom as" Le Denier de St. Pierre," or " St. Peter's Pence," will be taken up in this Diocess at High Mass, on Sunday next. Catholics will remember for whom, and for what purpose they will then be called upon to tax themselves: for their father, for the common father of Christendom, who has been robbed; and for the purpose of enabling him to face the many difficulties with 1815 is now before the world; and, as we an- which that father has to contend, and to put him timinated in our last, that answer amounts to a lo a position to redeem the obligations that his rotte, but positive refusal. Indeed Great exalted position impose upon him. These mo-Britain is already so deeply committed to a cer- tives will, we are confident, suffice; and that the ta'n pulicy on several of the chief questions faithful of this diocess might more clearly underwhich the Congress would have to discuss, that stand their duty and their interest in this matter, she could not honorably or consistently agree to the following Circular from His Lordship the take part therein. She has already bound her- Bishop of Montreal was read from the pulpits of sof to keep the peace towards Russia on the the several Catholic churches of this city on

> " Montreal, 8th December, 1863. and the Fai hful, &c., &c.

"Every year We place at the sacred feet of our fina annexation of Poland to Russia; to Victor well beloved Pontifi our denier de St. Pierre; Emmanuel she gives every encouragement to and We now make known to you the answer process in the analogous annexation of Naples which he has deigned to make. We need not the other Italian States, to Piedmont. In a assure you how great is our pleasure in acquitting Francis whose rules have been printed in a new

"This sacred denier which last year amounted current the felonious designs of either Russia or to the sum of \$3,985 50c. having been transmitted to His Holiness, together with the ex-After this refusal on the part of Great Britain | pression of those ardent rows which we all make it must be supposed that the Anglo-French alli- for the prosperity of his Pontificate, We re-

Napoleon will look elsewhere than towards "VENERABLE BROTHER - Health and Great Britain for friends and allies. The com- Apostolic Benediction-It is assuredly with tilication arising out of the dispute as to the right | great joy that We have learned, by the letter of succession to the Schleswig-Holsten Duchies, full of submission which you wrote to Us on the the entired and put to death with every cir. Faithful committed to your care offer up their tamstance of cruelty that a Mouraviest can in- prayers to God for the triumph of Holy Church, I tears. vent, ner maidens are driven off in gangs to St- and for our conservation. For We earnestly term by hordes of brutal Cossacks. From the desire, especially in these evil days, that all the Western Powers there can be no hopes of suc- faithful should address their most fervent prayers eer, and yet still the Peles maintain the gallant, to the Father of Mercy and of Clemency, that but to all human appearance, hopeless conflict. He would arise and judge His cause; that He grant to us the closest union, so that we may be with their giant foe. In the South of Italy, would command the winds and seas and re-es- all of one heart and of one mind, as were also Victor Emmanuel is fast making another Poland, tablish the calm so wished for; that He would The employment of torture by the Piedmontese humble all the enemies of the Church and of grace to make a boly use of the good things Government is now fully established; and one His Apostolic See, and bring them out of the case of which the particulars were brought to ways of implety, to make them walk in the paths light by a Liberal of the name of Morvillo, has of justice and salvation. Therefore, Venerable been made the subject of judicial investigation. Brother, We have no doubt that, considering amongst us, and all other vices which might dry your remarkable devotion and your enisconal That flogging, and burning with hot irons, were zeal, you will continue in these arduous times to defend fearlessly and with ever increasing vicilance the cause of Religion, her rights and her doctrine; to labor carefully for the conservation sary of the Pope as is Victor Emmanuel, such of your flock, to detect the crimical snares of the little flaws are easily overlooked by an intelligent foe, to refute their errors, and resist their efforts full of malice. But whilst testifying to you the The Alexandra case, or the motion for a sentiments of Our sincere gratitude, We beg of new trial in this case, still drags its slow length you to thank, on Our part, the Clergy and the along. The arguments of the lawyers on both Faithful of your Diocess for the contributions sides have been heard, but the decision of the which they have been pleased to send Us, to help Us in the pressing needs in which We find Ourselves, as well as this Apostolic See. We would desire that you make known to them that We lumbly beseech God to be pleased to reward their filial piety by the most abundant gifts of divine grace. For yourself, be persuaded that We bear towards you a particular affection in the Lord; and as a sure proof of what We Message of President Davis to the Senate and here say, We give you, Venerable Brother, with House of Representatives of the Confederate all the effusion of Our heart the Apostolic Benediction, as well as to your Clergy, and to all the

"GIVEN at Rome, at St. Peter's, the ninth day of March of the Year 1863, and in the nineteenth year of Our Pontificate.

" Pius IX. PAPA.

listening to the reading of the above touching heads of some people before it can take a firm letter that our common Father deigns to thank hold ! And yet no truth is more self-evident the Clergy and the Faithful of this Diocess for than this. No people ever did make its Constithe contributions which they have sent him in tution; no people has ever yet succeeded in dethe argent necessity in which he now finds him- termining for itself or choosing its Constitution.

ways interfered with its own Foreign Enlistment granted, as is shown in particular by the rich individual determine for himself of what particu-Act to the detriment of the Confederate States. harvest which it has pleased divine. Providence lar temperament he shall be. One man is by This one sided neutrality has not conciliated the to grant us, in spite of the excess in drinking nature, or from his birth, of a sangume tempera-Yunkees, whilst it has created amongst the and other offences which rendered us unworthy. ment; another of a lymphatic temperament; a Southerners a strong feeling of aversion towards | We will thence easily conclude that, God hav-, third is of a nervous or perhaps a bilious tempe-

each of the Four Seasons that we should make this offering, in order by so meritorious an alms to which he has no control. consecrate the several seasons of the year. Be pleased then to put Us as soon as possible in receipt of your plous offerings for this year, so that without delay we may transmit them to Rome.

"We will show ourselves more fervent than ever in those prayers for peace, which daily are repeated in the several churches, and elsewhere, and in union with those which our Good Pastor ceases not to address to heaven for his entire flock, and in particular for the Catholic nations which now group beneath the weight of the most cruel persecutions. Amidst so many commotions that shake the universe, let us not forget that we enjoy the sweetness of peace. Let us then pray that those cries of war which are heard from one end of the world to the other, may be charged into songs of joy proclaiming a universal peace with abundance of all those blessings which thence do flow.

" And whilst expecting this great blessing for the whole world, we have to bless the Lord for all the good things which IIis Mercy has bestowed upon us in particular; and it would be but just that all together we should consecrate a day to gratitude by making of it a day of Thanks-

"That day might be the Fifth of February, which was also the day of the glorious death of the holy Japanese martyrs; since the Church having assigned them to us as our protectors in so lemnly canonising them in these evil times, we may reckon with confidence upon their powerful aid. Advantage might be taken of this same day to extend the devotion to these boly martyrs, and to establish the Third Order of St. edition of the Novena consecrated to their honor. Besides, the High Mass, which might be sung in. the morning, I sanction, for every Church or Chapel in which this Third Order shall be established, a Salut and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon.

"Already the current year is slipping away from us; soon shall we enter upon another. Thus fleet away all the years which compose our short and miserable life. At all events, We anticipate your desires in giving you with all the effuseriously menaces the peace of Europe. Po- 3rd of February last, and which We bare lately sion of our soul, the blessing of this New Year; land is in her agony; and whilst her young men received, with what ardor your Clergy, and the forming ardent vows that it may be happy and prosperous, in so far as is possible in this vale of

> "May the Lord Our God grant to us all the grace to keep His holy commandments, as thus only can we be happy here below, or secure for ourselves the happiness of eternal life. May He our fathers in the faith. May He grant to us wherewith He has blessed us, so that in succeeding years we may merit the same favors. May He banish usury, luxury, drunkenness from up the source of so many signal favors. And at the last may He grant us the grace to meet toenjoy eternal happiness.

"Cease not to pray for Us, who while life does last is, of all of you, the very humble and de-

"† IG. Ev. de Montreal.

Constitutions .- In discussing -- as does for instance the British American Review-the political future of Canada, it seems to be taken for granted that Constitutions can be made to order of any given pattern: that peoples bave the power of choosing, or of determining their several Constitutions! This is a strange error for any one in the XLX century to labor under; one which we had hoped that the example of France, of French Conventions, of Constituent A ssemblies, and of that poor unhappy man Sieyes always running about with ready made Constitutions in his breeches pockets, had dispelled for present? ever. But still the singular delusion lives, thrives, and is actually entertained by men of the present day from whom we had the right to exnect better things.

How often must the truism, that Constitutions "You will no doubt have remarked, whilst are not made, but grow, be hammered into the this matter: and a nation can no more choose, a Power from which they naturally expected a ing approved Himself so liberal towards us, re- rainent : and of whatsoever temperament he is by

So also it is with peoples in the matter of their political Constitutions. They must, whether of their political leaders to distinguish, and profitably employ those elements of their social being, or life with which God has endowed them, true statesmanship consists. When these conditions are not complied with: when the peculiar social diathesis of a community is disregarded; when the State physician neglects, or imperfectly makes his diagnosis of the case for which he is called upon to prescribe: or when a diet or remedies repugnant to or not indicated by the natural temperament of the patient is permitted, or are exhibited, an abnormal phenomenon, in the individual known as disease, in the body politic as Revolution, is the immediate and inevitable conse-

For after all, what is a Constitution? It is an Act, not enactory, but declaratory. It is, as it were an Inventory of all the complex phenomena of a people's social life. It makes nothing ; it establishes nothing; it controls nothing. It declares, not what should be, but merely what actually is: and only in so far as a Constitution of the British Constitution, a Government by is a faithful and complete inventory or transcript King, Lord and Commons, may at once be disof the pre-existing social life of the people in missed as an idle dream, as the fumes of a disorwhose name it is drawn up, is it of any more dered brain, or perhaps a disordered stomach. value than so much waste paper.

Now apply these simple, or elementary truths, to the case in question-that of Canada in particular, of the British North American Provinces in general-and must it not at once be evident that the idea of establishing a monarchical or regal government of the English type or pattern for the above named countries is but an idle dream -not to say a palpable absurdity. Our social system or condition is essentially different from that of England: or for the sake of bringing out more strongly that essential difference, it may be described as the English social system, minus the Queen, the Royal Family, the aristocracy, the landed gentry, and the class known as the " pro tetaires:" which is a difference as great as that betwixt the wealthy Englishman's dinner and the meal of the poor Irishman—the one consisting of roast beef, potatoes and plum pudding; the other consisting of the same -minus, or " barring the roast beet and the plum pudding."

The result of English social life is before the world in the form of the English Constitution, or government by King, Lords, and Commons .-That Constitution is also characterised by the existence of Two Legislative Chambers, as the of these Provinces? The political order must immediate and necessary result of existing Eng- be in harmony with, must correspond to, must in lish society, with which it corresponds and short reflect the social order or it cannot stand. which it represents. The form assumed by the A Government by King, Lords and Commons Government of Great Britain is that of a Two Chamber Monarchy.

But under a Legislative Union of the British North American Provinces, how could such a form of Government permanently exist? how could any resemblance thereunto be reproduced? class of the English social order alone is to be Granted that we could import a scion of the found, or can exist. gether in Paradise, the place of delights, where Royal Family to represent the monarchical seeing Him and loving Him all together, we shall branch of the Legislature, where should we find materials for our Second Legislative Chamber? what element in our social order would such a Second Chamber represent, with what phase of our actual social being would it correspond !-Two Chambers or Legislative orders form an essential ingredient of the British political order because they represent and correspond to, two distinct elements in the social order. Two Chambers or Legislative orders form an essential ingredient in the American political order, because those Two Chambers-the House of Representatives and the Senate-represent two distinct interests or principles-Federal Rights and State Rights; but of what meaning, of what use would be Two Chambers in a Legislature for a United British America? what element in the social order, what interest or principle would the Second Chamber correspond with, or re-

This point is well brought out by Lauis Blanc in his last volume on the French Revolution, just published, and in his criticism upon the Constitution of the Year III., with its Two Chambersits "Council of Five Hundred," and its "Council of Ancients;" the latter of which

. The argument of Louis Blanc as to the absurdity of having Two Chambers in the political order, with nothing in the social order to correspond thereunto, is so applicable to British North America, that we

scruple not to lay it before our readers :-"The reason of being of the Senate in America is the necessity of not allowing the Unitarian principle to absorb too completely the Federal principle, and the unjust preference towards the Northern self, and that he humbly asks of God to recom. As with individuals, so also with communities in to secure the representation of the several States of which the confederation was composed, in the polithis matter: and a nation can no more choose, tical constitution. The reason of being of the House
"It is now evident that his prayers have been or select a Constitution for itself, than can the of Lords in England is the existence in that country of a powerful aristocracy mistress of the soil, and based on the right of primogeniture. But in France, (or British North America), "where there is neither Federation nor aristocracy, to what political princi-ple, to what social force, would correspond a Second Chamber, having the same origin as the first, springing from the same source, and composed of the same elements?"--Louis Blanc Hist. de la Revolution,

turning as a hundred fold that which we had so nature, or by birth, of that temperament he wil it is to be supposed that the Convention adopted cheerfully done for the Supreme Chief of His remain to the end of the chapter-or until death on the same principle as that on which the Church. We should show ourselves more and do deliver him. The individual has no choice or Chinese tailor, to whom you entrust the inaking more faithful in the payment of this honorable power of selection in the matter: no act of his of a pair of trousers, faithfully copies and reorotribute which love alone should make it obliga- can either determine or change his natural tem- duces in the new garment all the reats and tory on Us to pay. It is at the recurrence of perament: and his highest wisdom consists in patches he may happen to find in the old pair recognising, and submitting himself to, facts over which you had sent him as a pattern. Because the English, and because the Americans, had each their Two Chambers, therefore concluded the Solons of the Convention, Republican they will or no, just accept that which they have France, "one and indivisible," must also have naturally, that which their peculiar social cir- her Two Chambers! although the reasons which cumstances impose upon them: and in the ability | necessitated the Second Chamber for the British and American Legislatures were entirely wanting in the case of France.

"You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," says the book of proverbs; or what amounts to the same thing, you cannot make a political order in anywise resembling that of aristocratic England-that is to say "the silk purse"-out of the social elements-(i.e. "the sois's ear")actually existing in British North America .-The possession of an hereditary landed aristocracy, and the recognition of the laws of prinogeniture are conditions in the social order indispensable to the being of that peculiar form of government that obtains in England. These conditions do not, never will, exist in British North America, whose social diatnesis or temperament is, unfortunately, essentially democratic, alien to an aristocracy, and incompatible with the principle of entailed landed estates, and the law of primogeniture. The idea therefore of setting up in British North America a pattern

What then will be the future of Canada, what its Constitution or form of Government, when its connection with Great Britain shall have been terminated? It does not seem to us that this question is very difficult to answer : for, given the social conditions of a people, and its political Constitution, or normal form of Government is also given. Besides have we not the facts of history to guide us in our researches? The social condition of the British North American Provinces, with the exception of that of Lower Canada, is the same as was that of the Thirteen Colonies when they detached themselves from England. The charact eristics of that social condition are, the absence of an aristocracy, of a landed gentry, of the custom or psinciple of primogeniture, of entailed landed estates, and of an Established Church. What then should we deduce from these premises? Is it not this? That, the only form of government or political constitytion possible to the British North American Provinces when the day of their independence shall have dawned, is one analogous, not to that of Great Britain, but to that of the Northern States, whose social conditions are also analogous to those would not be in harmony with, would not correspond to, or reflect the social order in British North America: therefore a Government by King, Lords and Commons is impossible in these Provinces, in which the lourgeousie or middle

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA .-Our coreligionists in the remote South have to contend with the same difficulties as those against which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada have had so long to struggle. Protestant majorities are the same in their disregard of the parental rights of Catholic minorities in the Southern hemisphere as in the Northern; and in both, the oppressed minority are compelled to assert their natural rights as parents against the monstrous and impertment assumptions of the State in the matter of education.

As viewed by Catholics the School Question lies in a nutshell. It may be thus summed up. The child belongs to the Family before it belongs to the State; Education is therefore the legitimate function of the parent, not of the civil magistrate. This is the alpha and omega of the School Question; on these two sample propositions it hangs. If they be true, they should be recognised by the State; and it recognised and acted upon, State Schoolism must fall to the

In Australia a system of State-Schoolism, more iniquitious even, more subversive of the sacred rights of the father and of the family than that which the Liberals and the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada have long sought to enforce upon the community, obtains. Under this system not only are Catholic parents taxed for the support of non-Catholic schools; but in those schools the reading of the Protestant version of the Bible is rendered obligatory upon all the pupils. Many efforts have been made by the Catholics, who in Australia as in Upper Canada, are in the minority, to rid themselves of this burden, but without avail; and as a last resource they are now agitating for the abolition of all State aid to education, and for the application of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—DECEMBER 18, 1863.

the roluntery principle to the School as well as to the Church; not indeed as abstractedly the best of all conceivable systems either for religion or Religion and Freedom of Education. The to unsectarianism and liberal-views. Protestant majority of course resented the proclothe, and educate his own children without being taxed for the purpose of feeding, clothing, or educating other people's children, as a grievance, as an attempt to rob them of a portion of that glorious inheritance, bequeathed to them by the Reformation. The motion in consequence was lost in the Legislature. But it will be renewed we may be sure ; and Freedom's battle once begue, though often lost, will eventuate, as the Yankees say, in the triumph of might over

It is curious as well as instructive to note how at the antipodes the relative positions of Cathohos and Protestants are on all the great social questions of the age identical with those that obtain in North America, and in Europe. This is not the result of accident, but must have its cause in the very nature of the two antagonistic systems. Everywhere where Protestant-principles are in the ascendent we see the State challenging for itself the right to control the education of the child; everywhere we see the Cathoworld, asserts the rights of the individual, and children. appelds the sanctity of the Family. In a word Protestantism gives us divorce, thus dealing a futal blow to the latter, and State-Schoolicm which ignores or rather tramples upon the right basis upon which the entire Christian social systhat to the Family and not to the State belongs intellectual culture.

The Church has the advantage in argument on these great questions, for size alone is strictly logizal, and she carries out her principles to their marriage, but only upon that condition, you have a remeant of the Dark Ages, the contemporary of the discarded medieval virtues, poverty, chastity, and obedience. So from the indissolubility of marriage, the Church concludes to the sanctity of the Christian Family; and from the sanctity of that Family to its inalienable title to all that percains to the training and education of the child.

But Protestactism which is not logical, asserts State-Schoolism which is the logical deduction from premises which as yet it does not dare openly to assert, though by recognising divorce, it has already made a great step in advance that way. State-Schoolism or Common-Schools can be logically defended only upon the assumption that the children are common property, and hence belong, not to the Family but to the State. Hence if Protestants were logical, they would assert a "community" not in children plone, but in women. The intercourse of the zexes regulated by State officials should be put "a l'ordic du jour;" the issue of such unions should be received into State foundling hospitals or "common nurseries;" from whence ia course of time, and when fit for transplanting, the inmates should be set out in the "common schools," which would then be the direct corollary or logical complement of the doctrine of "community" of wives. But it is most inconestent on the part of Protestants to act as they towact. To allow a man to call a wife and a clied his own, and not also to allow him absolute centrol over the education of the child which it prefesses to recognise as his own, is absurd. So long as Protestants do not assert a common proletty in both women and children, they cannot lo-Seally defend the system of "common schools" -a system which repugnant indeed to individual hearly and to Christianny, flows only as a necesstry consequence from the Gospel according to Jean Jacques, and is the last result of Communiste punciples.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Bar of Lower Canada section of the district of Quebec, held on Monday, the 7th the practice of the law.

THE METHODISTS, AND THE F. C. M. Society - There appears to be a screw loose somewhere in the proselytising machinery; and for education; but as the only system which the Christian Guardian of Toronto, a Meunder the actual conditions of society can ensure thodist organ, is jocosely severe upon the preto all classes of the community alike, Freedom of tensions of the Lower Canadian "Swaddlers"

Taking as his text the assertion of the agent | as follows:position for leaving every man free to feed, of the French Canadian Missionary Society engaged in collecting money for his employers, to the effect that "Christians of all denominations may here find scope for their-sympathies and active banevolence," the Christian Guarden sarcastically remarks that :-

"Wo believe the only sense in which the above Society is 'unsectarien' is, merely that it asks support from all denomizations." The counts in the indictment preferred by the Methodist plaintiff whose theology is, we suppose, Arminian, are these: That the Society's 'agents have been mostly Presbyterian and always Calvinistic; nor do we think, he adds, 'it would have accepted the services of any but Oclvinistic agente upon its various missione; whereas, so be argues, 'a truly unsectarian Society would also employ agents and missionaries of different denominations. This has not been done by the French Canadian Missionary Society.

Hence these murmurs of the unemployed Methodicts, who insist that the Society should come before the public in its true colors—those of an exclusively Calvinistic, or "you'll be damned if you do, and you'll be damned if you don't" complexion. These domestic squabbles of the sainte, these trade rivalries, of the "man of God" who have got each their particular Gospel for the he Church bravely resisting, according to the behool of the poor Papists of Lower Canada, are famed institution. Imagine our glad surprise on means at her disposal, the insolent pretensions of very amusing and very instructive. Each pre- entering, to find that it was a Gale-day with the " Jack-m-office;" and hear her boldly assert the | tends that his Gospel-is the only genuine article, pupils. Accepting a kind invitation from the Dirights of the Family and of the Individual, whose that all the rest are counterfeits, and that the interests are indeed identical with those of the vendors thereof are no better than they should Church - though as against the State it is in be, and altogether unlicensed dealers in celestial the name of the former, not in that of the Church wares. Until they shall have settled their little that the battle of Facedom of Education must differences amongst themselves, antil they shall be fought out. Protestantism, in short, is have adopted some one Gospel out of the many everywhere the advocate of absoluteism, of cen- which they are now hawking about, as the protralisation, of the consentration of all powers in per article for general use, they need expect no audience for the favor of their presence, and we felt sul-dieneral had no connection with him, no sympathy the bands of the State; whilst on the contrary, great-success in that traffic in Romish souls upon the Catholic Church to day, as when she had to which they are intent; and the Church will have struggle against the Ayranny of the old pagan but little to fear for the faith and morals of her

PROTESTANT UNITY .- A paragraph in the Montreal Witness from the Friend of India announces that "at last there is some hope that of the father over his child. Catholicity asserts an end will be put to those said disputes among by a shart animated dialogue, portraying how Christhe indiscolubility of Christian marriage, as the the American Missionaries at Tonghoo which have done so much to injure the great work dam reposes; and as a logical consequence maists of Dr. and Mrs. Mason among the Karens." When North and South shall meet in fraternal the child and all that pertains to its moral and embrace, then, but not before, may we expect the end of those amusing disputes which the writer of the above-given announcement deplores.

Our Yankee neighbors are worthy of our last consequences. Given the indissolubility of thanks for the great interest that they take in our spiritual welfare. Not only have they sent the Christian Family with all its rights over the us Mormon Missionaries to consert us to the child. Admit under any conceivable circum- truth as it is in Joe Smith; but, as we learn from stances the right of divorce, and the Christian the Montreal Witness, the good people of Bos-Family becomes impossible, a thing of the past, ton have commissioned one of their Elders, or ministers to preach the Gospel of the "mortal ity of the soul" to the benighted citizens of and shone with bright and varied hues on those Montreal. The name of their envoy is the chapel, assisted at Benediction, then as the God of day Rev. Miles Grant, and he has published a chal-sank to rest and Twilight, blessed Twilight admonlenge to the ministers of all other Protestant sects to discuss the subject with him, either singly or unitedly.

> The House of Representatives of the Congress learn from the Witness, when taking his seat Miller at the head of the great Yankee nation | 122 cents. For sale at bookstores generally, habitually indulges in : but it contains an assurance of his determination to adhere to the derfully reticent.

Our readers will see by the advertisement of C. W. Williams & Co., which will be found on our seventh page, that they have established a City. The large sales they have made of their Machines in this City and vicinity, during the | youd their machinations .- Evening Telegraph. past year, has, we learn, induced the proprietors to supply the home market with Canadian manua prosperous business, as every manufactory that present; the simplicity of their construction, the ease of management, and the very low price they | instant. are sold for, we should think, would be an inducement to any one wanting a Sewing Machine ! to purchase one of their manufacture.

LIBERAL DONATION .- The Rev. B. M'Gau-: ran, pastor of St. Patrick's and Honorary Pre- are working well, considering their peculiar posisident of the St. Bridget's Asylum Committee, tion. Notwithstanding what papers say at a disacknowledges the receipt of an anonymous letter tance, it must be acknowledged his Worship, in this instant, Edward Foley, Esq., was admitted to with one hundred dollars enclosed for the benefit cial local administrator of the laws.—London Adverof that institution.

"VIATOR PRETANNICUS." - We gave, in a late issue, some descriptions of the babits of this " better-known than liked" biped. The opinion of the creature which we then expressed, and more especially with reference to the Fistor Britannicus in Rome, we find corroborated by a

THE BRITISH ASROAC.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir, - After reading the leading article on the sub ject of Japan on the 4th inst., I thought I would tell you that from my experience, extending over 15 years in various parts of the world, I believe we bring all our troubles upon ourselves, and mostly, richly deserve them; for wherever an Englishman goes he carries with him the belief that his country is so rich and powerful, and that he himself is such an august animal, that he can trample the manners and cherished customs of other nations under hie feet with impunity. I have seen this over and over again, and often, when expecting a row, have been surprised to see the anger of some justly trate for reigner cool down into a sort of contempt when be discovered his insulter to be 'only an Englishman. I have seen things done abroad by Baglisbmen which if done by any foreigner in this country, would bring upon him instant punishment at the bands of the

CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST OF THE IM-MACULATE CONCEPTION AT VILLA MARIA.

Taking advantage of the beautiful weather and the general warmth of the day - a thing so very rare at this period of the year in Canada, we were rid-Maria concluded to visit some young friends, who are at present completing their studies in that farrectress, we remained to assist at the little Religious entertainment which was about to commence. Presently then amid the gay sounds of music, we wore usbered into the large hall and right marrily they continued until all had obtained seats. Profiting of the silence that followed Miss Pinsonnealt advanced and addressed the President, the Rev. Lir. Nercam, in a few words well adapted to the occasion. We admired the simple, carnest style of the young lady n question, as she gracefully thanked the assembled while listening to her, that a rare pleasure was indera in store for ne. The Revd Gentlemen then interrogated the pupile, on some of the Catholic reasons though Jones and escaped with the written ev. themselves, but equally so to their good Teachers; and as we marked the holy enthusiasm bearing on the countenances of those children, we thought how nobly were the Daughters of Marguerite Bourgeois following in the footsteps of their Illustrious Foundress. Our attention was now particularly arcested tianity has elevated woman, whom our pagan forefathers considered as a slave; the discussion was lively and well sustained, betraying not a little for the offence of which he has been found guilty; spirit on the part of the Young Ladies engaged.

Among those who distinguised themselves in it, Misses Pinsonneault, Shannon, Hambert O'Brien and Sache.

We were now preparing to leave when the soft, sweet notes of a harp, at some distance echoed through the halls, and the folding doors at the ex- established that the Federal agents in these wrongs tremity moved slowly apart, disclosing a scene too will spare no money or effort to defend the coels they beautiful, too sublime almost for description. It was employ from the consequences of detection, and will a Tableau representing the Guardian Angels of the lomit no rascality to blacken and destroy the charac-Catholic World, pleading at the shrine of the Imms- ters of prosecutors and Crown witnesses against culate Mary. They held towards her the flags of their them. It will be for the Legislature at its next sesrespective Countries, while in attitude of mute ap- sion to take care that a more adequate punishment plication they knelt before her; then gently, wasted is imposed for the crime of abducting British sub-as it were, to Her throne on high, came a murmur of jects, than the law now provides. - Eccutive Telesone, first softly like the prayer of a child, then deep | graph. and solemn like the voice of nations imploring the intercession of the Virgin Mother. The effect was considerably heightened by the crescent of colored lamps, while around this sceee of the Spirit Land, radiant, was like figures. We now proceeded to the ishing us that we should linger no longer, we reluctently bad adieu to the charming Villa.

ROSEMARY.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC and Repository of useful knowledge for 1864. W. C. Chewett & Co., 17 and 19 King street, Toronto.—We have received a copy of the Northern States has elected as its of the above publication from the enterprising pub-Speaker a Mr. Collax. This gentleman, as we lishers. It has become an indispensible handbook to every Canadian, and we have no doubt the spirited publishers will continue to receive a public supgave a short address " breathing high sentiments port at least commensurate with their enterprise. It contains the most complete information in relation of morality and policy." The message of Abe to our institutions, provincial, municipal, religious Lincola has been delivered. This document and educational; the judiciary, patents, post offices, &c., &c., to which is added "Ten Reasons for emiis remarkably wanting in those accustomed jokes grating to Canada." More useful and general inwhich the venerable but somewhat obscene Joe formation could not be contained in a work of the same dimensions, or sold for the same price-only

emancipation policy. On the subject of Mexico, and the contempt shown by the French Emperor pose of kidnatohing General John Morgan et the pose of kidnapping General John Morgan of the for the Munroe Doctrine, this document is won- Confederate service, who secently escaped from Cincianatti prisca. Incse have been liberally supplied with money, and are offered him a reward of \$50,000 if they succeed in discovering the object of their search, and running across the frontier. A party of them have been several days in this city, where they attempt to pass themselves off as paroled Confederate prisoners. As other Southern refugees may become objects of their attentions, they will do Manufactory for their Sewing Machines in this well to be on their guard against persons trying to get into their confidence, with whom they are not thoroughly acquainted. General Morgan is safe be-

Several parties are now engaged in recruiting for facture; and we hope they will succeed in doing the Federal army in this city. They make no secret of their business, but publicly boast that they are to receive fifty dollars for every man they run across is established here to give our mechanics em. the troutier, whether he enlists or not, or \$150 for ployment should be encouraged. One of their the Parameters. There is reason to believe that the Government is conniving at these enlistments Sewing Machines would make a valuable holiday for no attempt has been made to prevent them and the guilty parties avow that they have no fear of in- nufacturer .- Montreal Herald. terruption or punishment .- Montreal Guacite, 11th

> THE BALL AND CHAIN FUN AT LONDON .- This very popular recreation is to-day performed by two athletic young men under the inspection of the police, and a very good-natured audience of about one bun-dred young and old. The day is fine and the men

Paue Cours. - This is the appropriate name given to a band of villians, thieves and murderers associated together in Baltimore, who for several years controlled its elections, under Mayor Swarm their leader and patroz. The crimes and enormities perpetrated by those rullians as reported by the newspapers at the time, and subsequently investigated by a committee of the Legislature of the State of Marydand have no marallel in the criminal history of civiwriter in the London Times, who delivers himself fixed communities. These atrocinies were chiefly directed against the Roman Catholic population, who were on one accasion driven from their church durdug the celebration of Eigh Mass by an attack of the Montreal, J. L. Renadry, Esq., and of the Messrs. Plug-Uglies, and compelled to seek refuge in the ! Boaudry, mercanate, also of this city. neighboring houses. How and by whom this association of thieves and merderers was est length put Enward Ukane, of lockjaw, aged 11 years, 8 months, down it hence our nursess to relate; that we desire and 19 days, son of Mr. Jos. Okane, carriage maker. bers of the gang have recently arrived in Montreal. and may be seen daily leading about Hotel restibules and entrances to places of public recort. Whether their mission is one of robbery, murder or kidnapping we do not know, but from the company ther keep with leading Federals and Federal sympathicers it is probable they are engaged in a project to Tyrone, freland. abduct some enemy of the Federal government. We are glad to learn that the attention of the police has already even attracted to these men, and that their movements are carefully watched. It is hardly possible for a second kidnapping to be as successful as the first, as foreign relogues now know their rights; but they may not know that in case of an attempt to cantage or restrain them of their liberty without the warrant of a Canadian Court, they will be justified in killing the party so attempting if the killing appears necessary to preserve, or to regain their liberty, < hile on Canadian sol!.--ii. THE KIDNAPPING CASE, - Hawkins the man con-

cerned with Jones and the Federal Consul in kidnapping Redpath has been convicted; the jarv accompaning their verdict with a recommendation to mercy founded probably on their belief that although ing in the vicinity of Mount Royal, and passing Villa . legally guilty, the accused had been himself deceived by his associates. Although the complicity of the Federal Consul in the crime for which Hawkins is to be punished, has been denied, yet this assertion is inconsistent with the fact that the latter was defended by Mr. Gidlings connoil who volunteered his services after another lawyer had been retained, that witnesses were brought from New York at an expense altogether beyond the prisoners means, to impeach Redpath's erecibility, and that extraordinary means were taken to prevent a conviction even to tampering with the Jury by persons who if the Federal Consul-general had been innocent could have best tetablished by assisting the punishment of the inger and Hiwkins had not been emgailty wilddings, it is not likely that le and birted of his thrends would have gone to so much trouble and blenc this man Hawkins? If the Conexpense to and no responsibility for his crime, he would have her him like any other criminal to his fate. But shy the Immaculate Conception should have been dence of Mr. Giddings complicity, escaped through proclaimed a Dogma of Faith; the ferrour and intel-, means fornished by those who had the strongest reaigence of the replies were not only honorable to | sous to prevent his informing on his employer, and to a place where they could reach him when they wanted him, Hawkins unless kept in good heart by the strenuous efforts made for his acquittal might have become Queen's evidence against his more guilty associates; and to this danger it is reasonable to attribute, the Consul-General's removal from the jurisdiction of the Court, and th exertions in Hawkins defence. It is the duty of the Court, to assign the convict such punisoment as the law has provided but whether this be great or small, it is understood that Hawkins is to indemnified by the same liberal as well as throughout the proceedings were the patrons who have already taken so much trouble, and gone to so much expense on his behalf. The law in reality will not be vindicated, the security of British subjects in Canada from forcible abduction will not be assured, but on the contrary it will be

DEATH OF AN INDIAN GERY - Joseph Suwyer, chief! of the Mississaguas Indians, died suddenly on the 8th ult., in the 84th year of his age, at his residence on the Indian reserve, Tuscarora. The Brantford Cou-rier says of him: -- This venerable chieftain was well known throughout the Province particularly in the neighborhood of Toronto, where he and his band resided previous to their removal in 1847, to the THE above institution, situated in one of the mos lands of the Six Nations Indians, which they now agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now occupy. Chief Sawyer led an active and useful life, completely organized. Able Teachers have been proand did much for the civiliantion and prosperity of | his band. He was ever a faithful and zealous ally of the British Crown, having been at the taking of Detion in the fullest sense of the word. The health troit, as one of the small but valiant band, who act morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object companied the gallant Brock on that distant, hazardous, but successful explot; he also fought at the battles of Queenston and Lundy's Lane, and was pre- | Education. Particular attention will be given to the the of Queenston and Lundy's hane, and was pre- Lundenton. Supplied the Americans attacked Toronto, then French and English languages.

-- A large and well selected Library will be OPEN press the insurrection in 1837.

The Quebec Tribune makes a semi-official statemert to the effect that Parliament will be summoned to meet at the usual time - that is to say in the month of February next.

ENLISTING MEN FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY -Another effort to enlist men for the United States IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWarmy came under the observation of the Police with-We have certain information that a number of de- in the past few days. A very well dressed and respectable looking individual, naming himself Samuel Perry, was arrested by the Water Police and brought before Judge Coursol yesterday. The prisoner in said to have made overtures on Wednesday to one Vanase Derosier, who looked rather seedy, to go to the States to work; he, assented, and Perry further developed the real purpose in view, by asking him FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is to enlist in the Federal army, to which he also agsented. He was then urged to induse others to go, under the pretence of working, and to bring three or four to the wharf the following day. Derosier brought the men on the day appointed, when they were treated by Perry, who gave them some money; they had been let into the secret by Derosier. They said they were not ready to go yet and were told by Perry to be at the wharf early yesterday morning. They were at the boat at 8 a.m. resterday; but Chief McLaughlin was also there with Sergeant Hunter, who were on the qui vice. As the boat was about to start, Perry was arrested by the Police officers and the world-be recruits were brought to the Court House. Perry said he was not guilty and was re manded. He telegraphed to Rouse's Point on Friday afternoon the failure of his enterprise. He has lived in Montreal about two years, and is an Englishman. He gave his business as a horse-shoe ma-

> AMERICAN IMMIGRATION .-- Almost every train from the frontier, brings families from the United States, who are anxious to take land and invest their means in making for themselves homes in Canada. We learn that a large number of persons are locating in the western counties who propose to become resideuts in this country.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The Quebec Mercury of Londay says '- 'So far as it is possible at present to judge, there are good ressons for believing that the removal of the departments to Ottawa will take place about next October. The approaching session will, then, in all likelihood be the last appearance of the assembled wisdom in this good city of Quebec.

Died,

In this city, on the 19th inst., Mary Hayde, the teloved wife of Mr. William McNally, aged 40 years. In this city, on Thursday, Robert Patrick O'Con-nell, only surviving child of Mr. Tuomas J. Sweeney, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

At St. Vincent de Faul, on the 9th instant, aged 76 years. Dame Murie Aone Echemier, widow by a first marriage of the late Prodent Beaudry, Esq. and by a second of the late J. B. Gadhois, Esq. The deceased was mother of His Worship the Mayor of Martinal

in this city, on Priday, the 4th instant, Patrick A: Sillery, Quebec, on the 13th ult., Mr. Maurice bruch, a native of the parish of Adair, Co. Limerick, Ireland, aged 57 years.

At Templeton, County of Ottawa, C. E. Ann Gerngbty, wife of Mr. Hugh O Hagan, aged 74 years. The deceased was a rative of Dangamon, County of

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

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FORTHERD WEODESALE MARKETS.

attest, Dec. 15, 1863. See by S2, 10 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,68 \$2.50 | hege (a) 10 | 23,40; caper, No. 2 83,70 to \$1.00; Super \$4,40;

luration - 100 \$4,00 pt of erior Exita \$4,00 to \$5,00 True For 1. 52,22 To 32,25. Chart. e. Ther below 110 .ce. \$1,75 to \$5,00. When the Counsele Spring, 1914 free.

Asnes per all de, Pots, latert sales were at \$6,124 to Fo,15: Inferior Pors, \$0,12; to So,15; Pearls, in demona, at \$6,50 to \$6,55.

Better-There is a good demand, for New at 12he to 164c; the to choose, suitable for home consump-

Eggs per doz, 12c. to 126. laurd per lo, tair demand at 7c to 7Ac.

Tailow per 10,8 c to 84c. Cat-Busts per le, Smoked Bame, 6c to 80; Breen, Se to die.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$13,59 to \$14,00 ; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10,50; Prime, \$10,00 to \$11,00 - Mont-

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET - Dec. 15. First Quality Cattle, \$5,06 to \$5,56; Second and

third, \$4.50 to \$3,50. Milen Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 40 -Sheep, \$2,50 to \$4,00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3,09. Hogs, \$4,25 to \$5.90, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Pelts, 75c. to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to She .- Moureed Witness.

Fall wheat 78: to \$1,00 per bushel. Spring wheat 755 to 7sic per bush. Barley, 85c to 88c per bushel. Pens, 55c to 58c per bushel. - Globs

TORONTO MARKETS -Dec. 14.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

United the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev 2. J. Harner, Bishop of Kingston.

vided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educamorals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial

to the Papils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuttion, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance ; Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1801.

LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, 14 the best in the world for general family use, and Drossmaking parroses

JAMES MORISON & CO.

no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & COS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Ma-

chine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents,
JAMES MURISON & CU. 288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Noveis, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almonacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Craig... and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe says:-- It is positively alleged that in utter disgust at want of co-operation where Napoleon III. sought to get it, he is bent on securing an auxiliary for his plans elsewhere; that the famous compact with the Czar at Tilsit is fated for reproduction; pack of -. that instead of war against Russia, the issue of these present proceedings will be an offensive al- amid the laughter of the bystanders, vexed and liance with the Northern Colossus under specific ashamed, and swearing like Maitre Corbean, arrangements as to the constitution of Poland into a jointly protected kingdom by both contract- returned to their homes with high notions of ing Powers. It is added that more than a surmise of such a contingency has caused Austria to march 10,000 cavalry and seven additional regi- gian. ments this last week into Galicia, and that the land and sea forces of Italy are destined to play an important part in the coming drama. Such are the current rumours in serious circles, and you are entitled to knowledge thereof.

The Opinion Nationale devotes many columns to deprecating this grand scheme of a Russo-French alliance It reminds its readers that in 1815 Czar Nicholas had offered to Charles X his aid in recovering the left bank of the Rhine, provided compensation in Turkey was to be agreed to. France cannot afford the loss of eighty thousand men to the Crimea, if acceptance of a similar proposal is to be the upshot. This supposed project is violently and indignantly denounced in all its bearings.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 20. -The answer of Queen Victoria to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the Congress was delivered to His Majesty yesterday. It does not aunounce an unqualified acceptance of the invitation, but, as has been already stated, seeks for information as to the precise points which are to be submitted for discussion. Some further communications will probably pass between the two Governments on the subject. The belief that a Congress will meet at all is losing ground daily.

It is curious that since the Speech from the Throne the Monsteur publishes on the Polish insurrection only the news given in the Russian papers. Before the Speech it used to give not merely the Polish version, but even the despatches addressed by the National Government of Warsaw to their representative in Paris. as well as those that caricatured the Russions, have been 'invited' to be milder in their articles and sketches. The same 'invitation' has been addressed to the sheets that used to confiscation of the Dominican Convent of Sta give the telegraphic despatches from Cracow. It Maria Novella of Florence, though I have no is rumoured that Count Pepoli, who is in some doubt but that ere long every violence against way connected with the Bonaparte family, is to the Religious Orders will be actively put in make some interesting communications to the force, and against none with more zest than the Czar on the part of the Emper. r.

letter to Mgr. Parisis, Bishop of Arras, acknow- its great founder in preaching against the iniquity ledging the reception of his work, entitled 'Jesus of the times and the persecution of the Church. est Dieu,' in answer to M. Renun's 'Vie de The onslaught against the higher Clergy is car-

kind as to send me the book you have written to sad list, being that of the Vicar General of combat a recent work which attempts to raise Ugento, dragged from his bed at two o'clock in doubt on one of the fundamental principles of the morning. One of the greatest crimes of this our religion. I have seen with pleasure how en- unprincipled and dostardly Government are the ergetically you defend the faith, and I offer you my sincere congratulations.

God to have you in His holy keeping.

of November.

M. Louis Veuillot, the well known editor of the now defunct Univers, is said to be engaged in refuting M. Renan's Vie de Jesus .- Gaurd-

The Paris Correspondent of the Times writes Nov. 16:--

The brother of a high functionary in Paris was started for one of the northern districts at the last general election, which, as you may rememsuperfluous that a person with his nearest relative Church imprisoned and exiled. - Correspondent in so exalted a station was not an Opposition of Tablet.

Coursing eft the church after hearing Mass. About one bundred of them were standing in groups near the spot where the polling was going on. They were sumple-looking, fair-complexioned, and round-faced—the very men on whom the eloquence of a bustling and devoted partisan would be likely to tell. He accosted them, enquired after their health and that of their mothers and sisters, wives and children in the most affectionate manner, and ended by asking them whether they would take a little refreshment after their walk on a warm day. They smaled consent, and accepted the invitation with many thanks. Ad- over them, the French General is said to have rejoining to a publichouse close by, the hospitable pitel that he would require to be informed of the stranger ordered the publican to regale them wine. The order was complied with, and they last taken the resolution of regulating, with the ate and drank their fill amid profusions of Pontifical Government, the attributions of the French thanks.

the country round, and who never thinks of you without tears in his eyes."

for giving us such a good breakfast, only we don't justified by a convention due to that very energy. know where to find him."

' My good friends there is no occasion to give 'My good friends there is no occasion to give going on in Rome, at the demand, it is said, of yourselves any trouble, M. X--, who is the several members of the French Episcopate. wealthest man living, is the Government candidate for the district; and if you really wish to the way and drop your tickets in the ballot-box.'

The peasants looked at each other with a very thing else, to please, so hospitable a gentleman; before them on the 2515th auniversary of the foundabut we are sorry to say we cannot rote.

mean? You have not lost your civic rights, I ing extract :-

hope? You look much too hon st to have ever incurred such a misfortune.

We are honest men, sir, and we have never done anything against the law; but the truth of the matter is, we cannot rote because we are

not Frenchmen: we are Belgians. Belgians! And you have eaten whole kilometres of my sousages, and drank an entire cask of my wine, and all for nothing. You are a

What he said was not heard, for he ran off " qu'on ne l'y prendrait plus." The Belgians French hospitality, but since that day the unpulsive agent cannot bear the sight of a Bel-

BELGIUM.

On Friday, the 13th, a caravan of fourteen young men left Ghent to go and enrol themselves under the standard of the Sovereign Pontiff. They all belong to Flanders. At Brussels, the future soldiers of Pius IX. met five young men from Brabant and three Dutchmen, intent upon the same vocation. Among the latter is a young man of excellent family, who has left an important commercial establishment of his own, to follow the standard made illustrious by Lamoriciere and Punodan.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Italian press certainly looks to a war, and the Government is preparing for it; and within the last two months a number of veteran Piedmontese regiments have been withdrawn from the Roman frontier, and supplied with raw troops, Neapolitan, Tuscan, and Lomhard, which looks much as if Venetia, and not Rome, would be the first object of attack .-That Napoleon will keep his position now as long as it is possible no one doubts, for it gives him a predominance in the councils of Catholic Europe, of which he is the last to depreciate the importance; but how long he will be able to keep up his favorite pastime of 'running with the hare and hunting with the hounds' depends mainly on the temper and discretion of his most unmanageable ally the Revolution. It is generally remarked, too, that the discourse is not 'au mireau' of the Emperor's usual ability, and that he has put himself in a most unfortunate Since that period also the papers that were most position by convoking a Congress which is alconstant and vehement in defence of the Poles, most certain to be declined. And so the Emperor is ending where he began, in an open alliance with the leaders of Italian Unity. I am happy to contradict the report of the

Dominican, which is preaching against the pow-The Emperor has addressed the following let- ers that be, and well maintain the holy zeal of ried on as virulently and ruthlessly as ever; and "Monseigneur l'Eveque,-You have been so we have now to add another arrest to that long insults which are offered to the holy Priests of God's Church: and the most despairing reflecto proceed. For four years a Prince of the Written at the Palace of Complegne this 14th Church is languishing in prison, unheard and unnoticed-no charge prought for the violence and Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo. Is the Catholic voice so powerless as to permit this atrocity? A member of the most venerated body of men on earth; and a body for which all Catholic nations have a right to interfere, is thus allowed to pine in a dungeon; also Monsignor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto; Mons. Gallo, Bishop of Aveilino; Mons Frascolla, Bishop of Foggia; Mons. Canzi, Vicar of Bologna, and in ing :ber, began on Sunday, the 31st of May. It is fact over 50 of the highest dignitaries of the

According to the Portafoglio Maltese, the number canvass by all the officials, he was returned by of italian exites amounts now to 30,000. There are 29,067 votes. One of the most active of his in Italy, moreover, 8,639 persons deprived of office agents happened to be in the principal town of and reduced to distress. The victims shot or massacred by the Piedmontese amount to 18,000. About the district at the moment the peasants had just 7,000 officers of the former Neapolitan army have been cashiered in spite of the Gaeta capitulation.-The Neapolitans imprisoned in one year amount to 14,000. All these amounts are taken from official ducuments communicated by the Home Ministry of

Ross, Nov. 14 - The new French commander in Rome, the Raron de Polhes, has made known to the Piedmontese General Villaret, in consequence of the two recent violations of the Pontifical territory on the part of his soldiers, that every such attempt would be vigorously repelled; and Signor Villaret having answered that, in spite of the difficulty of easily recognising the precise limits of the Pontifical States, he would punish the officers who trespassed names of these officers and the punisament inflicted. It is said positively that, in consequence of the plentifully with bread, cheese, sausages, and Montebello affair, the French Government has at Court-Martinia in Rome. These Courts would It is not to me you owe thanks, said their generous entertainer; it is to M. K.———, whose affection for honest men like you is known to all the attacks which Messes, de Goyon and de Montehenceforth take cognisance only of the offences combello directed against it; and, on the other hand, the Minister of Arms of His Holiness, who has ever been found ready to defend the royal character of his * M. X --- is very good to think of us, and truly glorious master, and whose energy has been so we should be delighted to thank him in person violently blamed by the revolutionists, is now fully

A thorough examination of the new doctrines of the so called Liberal Catholic school of France is

Le Monde of 19th ult, learns that in a Congregation of Cardinals held at Rome on Saturday last, it show your grantede, you have only to step over was determined that the Pontifical Government an European Congress.

Monsignor Manning was requested by the Acadapuzzled air. 'We would, sir, do that, or any- mic of the Quirites in Rome, to deliver a discourse tion of their city. The discourse delivered has been ut we are sorry to say we cannot vote. published in Italian, and a translation of it appears Cannot vote! How is that? What do you in last week's Lamp. From this we give the follow-

I do not remember in the history of the world any example of the permanent union of temporal splendoor with spiritual fruitfulness and power. The sceptre had departed from Judah when the waters of eternal life flowed from Jerusalem throughout the world. Rome had ceased to be the seat of empire when it became the mother of Christian nations. When Constantinople became Imperial, it began to fail in its witness for the Faith and Unity of Jesus Christ. The kingdoms and empires of Christian Europe have been faithful to the Holy See in their depression, and rebellious in their prosperity. The two nations must Catholic, most Christian most filial in their love of the Kingdom of God, are Ireland and Poland. Rome, I may say, because it is the seat of the Vicar of our crucified Lord, is supreme in the spiritual order, feeble in the natural and political. "It always bears about in the body the mortification of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus may be manifested in its body." Such is its normal state. Let it be recognised as the law of its existence and of its sovereignty, lest the incantations of the tempter steal away the hearts of men with visions of unity and empire and aplendor in this world. It is a severe vocation to be the cross-benrers in the procession of the Vicars of our crucified Master. But to this yo are called. Romans, if you would renew your courage for this conflict, lift up your eyes to the cloud of witnesses which hover above your head; to the martyrs and confessors, the Pontiffs and Levites, the virgins and saints, who, on this soil, by tears and by blood, have overcome the world, and are now before the throne. Look, too, at the Catholic unity upon earth, which but the other day flew hither on the wings of faith and love and filial devotion to surround the Vicar of Christ; look at the frontiers of the Holy Church, which are flowing out-wards with ever-expanding force, conquering, and embracing the conquered in the unity of the true Fold; look at the circuit of the kingdom of God, which rests upon the sunrise and the sunset, upon the farthest north and upon the islands of the southern sens. It was never yet so vast or wide spreading: never did the ends of the earth lift up their their hands towards the Vicar of the Incarnate Word so universally as at this hour. In the moment of its anguish and its affliction, when the world believes it magis rates who know how to punish them. Sisto be in feebleness and decline, the Holy See is putting forth mightier powers, and reigning over wider

realms than ever till now. miseries and its anguish. Rome laid the foundations of Christian Europe on the basis of a supernatural result of the instruction, he asked for my address, unity; and, with all its revolutions and inundations and promised to apprise me. He did not write to me of evil, ithibides to this day. England laid the foundations of North America upon the basis of natural society; and the lifetime of one man is long enough and the punishment of the guitty: this was the real to touch the beginning and the ending of ite political nnity. The unity of faith, and filial obedience to the unity of the Church in the person of its Head, in ages past fused the discordant races of England, France, and Spain, and made of them kingdoms and monarchies, which endure, in their massive consolidation and unity of mind and will, unto this hour. So God has ever brought social and political unity out of the chaos of disorder. They who begin by contending against the fountain and law of unity doom themselves to division and confusion. They are wrestling with necessity; and he who contends with necessity must fail: "Whoso shall fall upon that stone shall be broken, and on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."

The Giornale di Roma publishes a list of the offerings to the Peter's Pence, which are larger than they have been for a long time, and amply suffice to discharge the calls on the Pontifical Government. The finance is in a most flourishing condition; all employees paid better and more punctually than they have been known to be in far more prosperous times; public works, charities, religious objects, and the interests of art munificently assisted, and em-

ployment plentiful and remunerative. - Tublet. A JEW AND 'PETER'S PENCE.'-Mr. Pope Henessy, at a recent meeting of Catholics in London, made the following statement: - 'Now, I will venture to mention a little anecdote by way of showing you what is going on at Rome. I saw there myself a British Jew-and, I think, you will admit that he is rather a strong specimen of the prejudiced classes (a laugh). He went down one day to examine the effect of the inundation of the river, on the banks of which, in a place called the 'Guetto,' the Jews live. Government born of the suffrages of the people. Whereupon, Monseigneur PEveque, I pray tion is the impunity with which they are allowed The inudation washed into their houses, and being The gag, the stripes, the burning seat, are not writpoor people they suffered great misery. The English ten in the ple Jew, who was staying at the hotel where I was lodging, came to me and said, 'I went to visit The honor Ghetto to-day, and I saw the miserable condition of imputed, must be repaired. The offence to the our poor people; but while I was looking on I saw rights of society, injured by the crime, which is a the cruelty; no promise given for a trial or a jour poor people; but while I was looking on I saw release. Such is the situation of the amiable the Pope's servants come direct from the Vatican, bringing these poor Jews food, fuel, and clothing. That English Jew then handed me (I am not at liberty to mention the amount), but very respectable contribution to the Peter's Pence Association (loud cheers). Nor was that all, for his whole political mind was changed. I met him not long since, and he is quite as auxious as any of you to see the Pope restored, and his independence maintained [loud cheers 1.

The Precursors of Palermo publishes the follow-

It is with great regret that we give publicity to the following atracious facts, of which we have been apprised by a letter from Signor Autonino Mor-

Sit-Every one who knows anything of the condition into which our country has fallen, whether by inheritance from the deposed Government or through the errors of the actual administration in which ignorance and supidity have been substituted for reason and good sense, is aware that unfortunately enthusiasm for the destinies of nations has been replaced by that universal discontent which the enemies of liberty distort into distrust in the future of our Italy. This position of affairs, which is unhappily growing worse, is a source of great grief to those who love their country, and who strive on the one hand to warn the Government of its fatal errors, and on the other, to modify public resentment by by offering suggestions which may guide the opinion of the vulgar, and prevent their proceeding to extremes. Day by day the difficulties of such a mediation grow in number and weight, and your readers will learn something of them from the following

About a month ago an acquaintance told me how a lad named Antonio Cappello, the son of a poor widow in the Via Macqueda, had been tortured at the Military Hospital at Palermo. They had tortured him because, having been born dumb, they asserted that he pretended to be unable to speak in order to avoid the conscription. I laughed at this story as a fabrication only worthy of laughter; and then thinking I ought to prevent the danger of such a story gaining credit, I went in search of the Widow Cappello, and found her in a little house in the Via Banchera. Her name was Rachel Fugitta Trischitta, she had been born at Naples, and settled at Palermo since 1820. Her age, 63 yers, made her venerable in my eyes. I asked her for ber domb son, and she replied, showing me a blood-stained blouse, 'He is at the Military Hospital; they took him from me as a recusant conscript, and tried to force him to speak by starvation, blows, and fire.' I was horrified at her words, and felt I must be satisfied of their truth. so I asked her to repeat them, and to inform me to the full extent of her knowledge. The poor mother then said. 'I asked for news of my Antonio, and could not get any; I sought it with the anxiety of a mother for her son, and heard that from a lane behind the Lamoedusa Palace he was heard crying, as if undergoing marryrdom. And then I went to find my Antonio, and saw him. He showed me his wounds, he made signs that he had been fasting, and told me by gesticulations that he had been bea ten and burned. I gave him some bread in a handkerchief which he gave back to me bathed in his blood.' At these words I felt a thrill which I cannot

woman of the people, and at sixty-three years old, recall the Swedish war steamers Vanadis and Geffe could not fail to leave a deep impression on my from the Atlantic.

The death of the King of Denmark has occasioned impulse of my feelings, returned home to write a statement of all I had heard. If I sent it to the journals of the country, hardly restored to order-I reasoned with myself-I should give pleasure to the Armonio, to the Stendardo Cattolico, and other retrograde journals, and thus furnish fresh arguments to the propagands of our enemies, adding to the discontent of the masses. No, I said to myself, I must control my own feelings, and think of Italy, which must suffer from public scandals, and so I decided on destroying that which I had written. Still, the unhappy man, groaning under the torture, the bloody garment shown to me by the mother, were like spectres following me about, and I felt it an imperative duty to interfere in the interests of Antonio Cappello, so I went immediately to the Questor, accompanied by my friend Signor Antonio Castellini, to secure his aid for this unhappy man. He perfectly understood our motive in retraining from publishng the matter, and full of horror at the occurrence, promised to interfere at once. On the following day he came to tell me that he had interested the delegate Ferro in the facts, and that he would cail on me for detailed information. I waited for him in vain, and began to fear that the Signor Serafini had no power in the matter. But the case was urgent, and admitted of no delay, so I bethought myself of turning to the Procuratore Regio, Signor Sismondi, in order to have the facts investigated, and steps taken for the punishment, of the guilty spoke boldly to the honourable magistrate, and told him the story of Cappello, as I had heard it from his mother, and from her employers, and I added that I would have made it known through the public press, but it contained too powerful an argument for public anger, and I did not wish to excite that. I might also have taken up the mother's cause, and appealed formally in her name, but I preferred leaving the honour of the iniative to the independent magistrate in a case of crime committed by agents of the Government. It is necessary that the people should learn that if there are men in the employment of the Government capable of such deeds, there are also mondi appeared to appreciate the gravity of my request, and promised to attend to it immediately and solicitously; he asked me to leave the blood stained But if this be not enough, learn of the world, of its garment with him, which I did, and when I requested him to appoint a time at which I might learn the but I still hoped that he would hold to his promise matter of importance, but no notice reached me, and I have learned only one additional fact, of which I have been informed this day. Some days ago, after the visit of the surgeons, after the examination of Cappello's mother, after, by means of an interpreter they had taken the depositions of the wounded man, and the dumb creature had been taken away and cast into prison, the old mother asked at the military hospital, if she might see her son. She was received with angry rudeness, and told, first by an official and then by a military surgeon that she need not hope to see her son, who must pay the penalty of having complained against them. Vain were the tears of the desolate mother, she could neither see her son, nor obtain any intelligence of him. Yesterday evening she came to me, and when she told me these communications, I recognised that the time had come to throw aside my reserve; that it would henceforth be a crime on my part to maintain silence respecting a deed, which has been not only left without reparation, but has been rendered still more bideous. As I before believed that I was consulting the welfare of Italy by remaining silent, -now when I see the peace, and the life of a poor working man ruthlessly menaced, I trust that I am doing right in bringing the facts which I have narrated to the knowledge of the public, and thus I denounce them to public opinion, to the Deputies and Senators who are at Palermo, that they may rise up and cry against the authors of such iniquity. It is time to wrest from the hands which have tortured him a young man whose crime is that he was born dumb. Torture in 1863, under a liberty which has been bought by blood and sacrifice, is a disgrace to a

> The honor of the militia, to whom these deeds are disgrace to the age and civilisation, must be repaired. In holding up this black deed to public retribution, I hope that the knowledge of it will reach Turin, and find an echo in Parliament-there where little is known of our misfortunes, and there is less intention of remedying them.

> ten in the plebiscile which we voted, and which we

ANTONING MORVILLO. Palermo, 5th Nov., 1863.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 20 .- In the Lower House of the Reichsrath to-day notice was given by deputies that they should at an early day ask explanations of Ministers as to the course intended to be pursued by the Government in the Schleswig-Hoistein succession question.

PRUSSIA.

Benlin, Nov. 15 .- The Spenersche Zeitung of today publishes a communication respecting the news published by the Vienna journals, and says:-

Prussia, without any previous negotiations with the other Governments, made a preliminary reply to the French Cabinet, giving it to understand that a direct conference of Sovereigns, if not preceded by a careful examination and a searching preparation, was not the proper way to avoid difficulties. No understanding has taken place between Prussia, Austria, and England respecting the conditions of the proposed Congress, nor have any steps been ta-ken to this effect. Neither has any understanding cow and Kelce, and, being there arrested for politibeen arrived at respecting the contents of an identical reply of the respective Powers to the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon. Not even a proposition with this object has been addressed by one of the three above-mentioned Powers to the two others. The King, it is said, personally made a preliminary statement to M. de Talleyrand respecting the views of Prussia rolative to the proposed Congress."

The Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung says :-"It is asserted on good authority that the Ministries for Marine and War are actively engaged in making preparations for hostilities, the outbreak of which between Germany and Denmark appears now to be unavoidable. The 6th and 13th divisions of the army are said to have already received orders to be placed on a war footing. It is said that corresponding directions for the equipment and concentration of a war fleet have likewise been given.'

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Zeitung of this

evening says :-"By the accession of the new King to the Danish throne the Schleswig-Holstein question has assumed an international character. All turns upon the validity of the London protocol. It is doubtful whether the German Confederation will acknowledge the Prince named by the protocol as the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Federal Diet is by no means bound by the law of nations to this course, as it has not acceded to the London protocol. Neither are the duchies bound to his recognition, as the Estates have not been applied to for their assent. Austria and Prussia also are released from the engagements they contracted, as Denmark has not fulfilled the duties it undertook towards Germany."

STOCKHOLM, Nov 20. - Orders have been despatched describe; these words spoken by a mother, by a to Carlscrona to prepare screw ships for sea, and to suffer the corporal punishment in place of my wife.

The death of the King of Denmark has occasioned an immease sensation in Sweden. POLAND.

The protest of the Lithuanians and the last communication of the 'National Government' to Prince Czartoryski, have passed almost unuoticed in the Parisian press; yet the protest is considered by many persons as one of the most important acts in the struggle of the Poles against the Russians. It shows the self-denial, the stern resolve of men prepared for any sacrifice, and the daring with which despair animates the whole population. It shows them undis-mayed by the terrorism of Mouraviell, and, though decimated by the gibbet or by exile, ruized by confications and exactions of all sorts, still with energy and patriotism enough to sign en masse, and to the face of their executioner, a protest against the assertion of Muscovite diplomacy that Lithuania is not Poland. In the note of the National Government to Prince Czartoryski the question of the position of the Poles at the Congress-it, indeed, a Congress be ever held-is discussed. The Poles, it states, could not lay down their arms but after an armistice, and the Congress could not commence its iabors till after the suspension of hostilities. The National Government would demand that the Russians should set liberty all who are imprisoned for political causes, arrested, since January last, and all who are prisoners of war; that they should restore to the country all the transported, and that the sequestrations should be removed. They require that these conditions should be extended to Lithuania and to the Rathenian provinces. Finally, that if the decision of the Congress is to be obligatory on the Poles, the mistake of 1815 should not be repeated. when they were disposed of without being consulted or their interests cared for, but that the representatives of Poland should be admitted to the Congress to plead their own cause.

The superior of a convent of nuns has been sentenced to death, as also another lady, a relation of a Papal Nuncio. She was young, beautiful, of much distinction, and belonged to the upper class of so-ciety. She had lost her husband, and took up her abode in the convent during the period of her mourning, in order to remain in security during these days of trouble.

A member of the Council of State who had resigned his functions, a Bishop, and several other highly respectable persons have been transported to Siberia for having refused to sign a document which they were not allowed to read, but which was supposed to be an address to the Emperor Alexander.

A wealthy proprietor has gone mad in consequence of the treatment which he endured in the chadel The authorities refused to give him up to his family, notwithstanding his condition; and his wife has been arrested on the supposition that she would purchase the release of her husband by giving informa-

THE POLISH INSURERCTION .- The following is an extract from a letter, dated Warsaw, November 10 :-"Three hundred persons were sent to Siberia tonight; this morning, on the other hand, the town wore an aspect of galety, the women appearing, in accordance with orders, in those extravagantly bright colors which alone are to the taste of savages. Those who ventured to dress rather more soberly were arrested. An omnibus was stopped, taken by the police to the station, the male passengers turned out, and the women driven by the soldiers to the Mir Barracks. What became of them afterwards is not known. This incident was related to us by eye-witnesses, as we ourselves have determined not to go out until distinct orders are given as to the colors it is forbidden to wear, for the police directions are, of course, only snares for the credulous. Among those sent to Siberia are all who refused to sign some document which was laid before them in the citadel-i.e., Wyszinski, Bejer, Piotrowski, Majewaki, Wenglinski, late Councillor of State, &c. Madame Waliszewska is also among the exiles. This lady never had anything to do with politics, and was probably banished because of her wealth. Two questions only were put to her-whether she had received the visits of members of the National Government, and whether she belonged to the ladies society for the support of the families of insurgents. When her daughters interposed on her behalf with Berg, on the ground that no offence had been proved against ber, he answered, " Aussi si c'était une certi-Inde, je l'aurais fuit mestre a la torture! These is therefore no concesiment of the means that are used to extort confessions from these unfortunate people. and which indeed, are evident from the shirts w spots of blood on the shoulders sent by them into the city to be washed. The day after the French Emperor's speech the Russians mockingly told the wemen who were asking mercy for their ausbands or sons to go to the French Emperor, who will free their relatives and put the Russians into prison in their place. A woman was captured in the printing office in Jasna-street, and being offered a thousand roubles or death as the price of a confession, she chose the money, and told of the office in Niccalastreet, but not being able to give any more information, she was condemned to received a thousand blows with a rod, and died before the fiftieth blow, General Berg endeavored to obtain an executioner from Berlin, the one in this city not being clever at cutting off heads; but this neighborly favor was denied him, no one knows why. It is said that he is now thinking of a guillotine, wishing to bring forward something new, as hanging and shooting have hitherto produced no effect."

A letter from Coujavie of the 11th, in the Posen Journal, contains the following :-

Sigismund Barylkiewicz, formerly military or-ganiser of the palatinate of Mazovia, has been shot by the Russians. He had studied law in the University of St. Petersburg, where he was distinguished by his severe application. At the commencement of 1861, having only a few months to terminate his studies, he left St. Petersburg and came to Warsaw. cal offences, he was condemned to hard labour in Siberia, but succeeded in escaping. He was at Paris when the insurrection of 1863 broke out, and, notwithstanding his ill health, he left France and joined Mieleukie's detachment, which was being formed at Conjavie, and was present at the engagements at Cieplice, Krzywosondza, and Nawa Wies; he was then appointed an officer of the steff, and some time after made military organizer of the palatinate of Mazovia. Becoming seriously ill he left the service, and sought relief from his sufferings in the tranquihey of a country life. The Russians, who were constantly in search of him, at length discovered his retreat; he was found ill in bed, and was taken to Konin. To escape the tortures inflicted on the prisoners Barylkiewicz swallowed a poison, but an antidote being administered immediately it produced no effect. He remained a week in his dangeon, which he only left to be shot. Barylkiewicz was only 26 years of age.'

The Cans publishes the following almost incredible

act of atrocity: -'According to an order published by General Lewchine every woman who appears in the streets of Warsaw after nightful must carry a lantern, unless she is accompanied by a man who is provided with one. A householder and his wife were returning home, the husband met a friend and both stopped for a moment on the flagway; the wife, who had advanced a few steps was arrested by a policeman, who dragged her to the gnardhouse because she had no lantern. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of her husband, the commissary of police of the eighth district of Warsaw sentenced the woman to receive five stripes of a rod. She declared she was with child, and prayed to be spared the torture. Give her ten stripes, replied the commissary. 'Since you are implacable,' said the husband, 'permit me to

was executed.' in Europe, and let her not be astonished that in place of the cry raised by some of 'Free Poland in free Russia,' there will be but one cry raised by all of Free Poland in free Europe.'

RUSSIA.

During the last three months much has been done not only in strengthening Cronstadt, but also in fortifying the entrances to the Neva, in building gunboats, batteries, &c.

Cronstadt is being strengthened under the superintendence of General Todleben and General Zareva, by placing the old forts in a better state of defence, and at many points covering up the masonry by earthworks. On the main island of Cronstadt, seaward, large earthworks are being thrown up, some of which are nearly finished. From the sea they not only enfilade the channel, but some of them, being connected by parallels one with another, will be able to hold guns to take in reverse any ships which may run the ganutlet of their fire and that of the forts. The authorities have supposed a possibility of some hostile fleet passing the outer forts and earthworks They are therefore preparing to lay 300 infernal machines in the channel, each of which will contain 701b. of powder, and explode by a slight touch from a vessel passing over.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The Porte has addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, protesting against the armaments on the frontier and the building of gunboats on the Black Sea, in violation of the treaty of Paris. The Turkish arsenals and navy yards are working day and night in order to picet eventualities.

JAPAN.

The past fortnight has showed a singustion in political events. In Japan, no active hostilities have taken place since the attack upon the town and fort of Kagosima by Admiral Ruper, on the 15th ultimo, when the number reported as killed and wounded on our side was sixty three. Notwithstanding the dif-ferent demonstrations made at Shimonosaki, which is the Gibraltar of the Inland Sea, that purrage is now virtually closed to merchant vessels, after having been open and in use for three or four years. The prince who made a mischierous use of his batteries on the north side has, it seems, also seized the southern shore with its forts, and the passage, in such hands, is considered so unsafe for foreign commerce that insurance offices will not any longer accept risks on ships going that way. The Inland Sea has therefore been most effectually closed to us by the action of another native prince. All this goes to show that the empire is not likely to be reduced to the adoption of amicable relations by means of any such expeditions as we have been in the habit of sending to numerous other parts of Asia. The suspicion which arose about the time of the marder on the Tokaido that the Japanese were cowards has lately begun to be dispelled. in another column will be found a notice of a case where one Japanese attacked three mounted foreigners, he bimself being on foot. Two of them swore to having been very closely pressed by the assailant, so much so indeed that they drew pistols and fired. Luckily enough the courageous native escaped with a ball through his right arm. Consul Winchester exonerated the three mounted foreigners, however. The case is just another example of swaggering Englishmen getting reflections cast upon the whole foreign community. - Hong Kong Mail.

How to TREAT CHILDREN. - Pity and love the little children. Tolerate their pets. Comfort Nellie over her dead bird, and don't call Molly's little white kitty a cat. It is enough to break a juvenile heart to have one's durlings snubbed. How would you like to hear your own Frederick Augustus called a dirt 3 young one? The little ones have ther tragedies and comedies, and laugh and weep more cincerely than you do at Falstaff or Lear. They love, marry; keep bouse, have children, have weddings and funerals, and dig little graves for dead mice in the garden, and mourn into small white handkerchiefs, and get erother Jim to write an appropriate inscription for is they head board. Is not this human nature in little, and in its small way, as deserving a certain respect? You do not despise your own reflection in a concave mirror, you know. Cherish the children; mend the frocks; don't scold them for broken toys - for man is no more inevitably mortal than playthings. Don't strip their fat shoulders in winter, nor roast them in flannels in dog days, because somebody told you to do so. Don't drug them ; don't varo them; don't stuff them with pastry, or starve them on chippy bread; don't send them to iniant schools at three, or to fancy balls at ten, nor teach them the commandments earlier than they can remember Mother Goose.

TER SOLDINE'S SAFEGUARD.—This is the title bestowed upon HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia. He says in a letter to the proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: 'In every instance where your Bitters have been taken regularly and systematically, as a protective against the bilious epidemics so common and so destructive here, they have answered the desired end, and you may claim for your celebrated Tonic and Preventive | MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES the designation of the Soldier's Safeguard! Whereever it has been tried in the army the result has been the same. The soldiers themselves are clamorous to have it substituted for the pernicious liquors now used as stimulants in the military hospitals. Its well known basis, Spirits of Rye, the purest stimu-lant, in the opinion of chemists, that can be produced from any substance by any process, and this matchiess invigorant is medicated with a combination of the finest tonic, anti-bilious and corrective herbs, barks, gums, roots, &c., known to modern pharmacy. Hence HOSTETTER'S STOYACH BIT-TERS—the best and only preventive in mainrious diseases and the most powerful of all recuperants in cases of debility and utter physical prostrationshould be in every army hospital and convalescent camp, and should form a portion of the medicine stores of every regiment in the field. Given promptly to the wounded, it would save the lives of thousands who must otherwise die of exhaustion

THE QUESTION ANSWERED. - Somebody - a woman, of course-inquires why, when Eve was manufactured from a spare-rib, a servant wasn't made to wait on her? Somebody else-s woman, we imagine-re-Plies in the following strain: Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, a collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend "right away, quick now!" Because he never read the newspaper until the sun got down behind the palm trees, and then, stretching himself out, yawned out, "Ain't supper most ready, my dear?" yewned out, "Ain't supper most ready my dear?"
Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over
it himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, and
Deepled the next the reads the readshes, and
J. Garduer, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & J. peeled the potatoes, and did everything else be ought | Son

It is your wish,' said the police agent,—'give him to. He milked the cows, fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself. He never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't M. Emile de Girardin, who has been the advocate any fresh pomegranates, and the mango season was of the Emperor Alexander since the emancipation of over. He never stayed out till 11 o'clok to a ward the serfs copies this paragraph and says that if the meeting, burrahing for an out and out candidate, Russian Goverment does not prove the falsehood of and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up the statement published in the Czas, Russia exposes and crying inside the gates. He never played bilherself to be erased from the list of civilised nations liards, rolled ten-pins and drove fast horses; nor choced Eve with cigar smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries, while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he did'nt think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting on him, and wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason that Eve did not need a

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-PIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY RVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order),

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Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

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been well for some months."

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supplied to the profession as well us to the people.

supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

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For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The alcers were so had that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsarantlea. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured men an now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From How. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newastie, C.

community, and excites the wonder of an From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newestie, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sarsaparilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

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Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tanckhannoch Democrat, Fennsylvenia.

Our only child, about three years of use, was attacked by simples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. Askilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hunds, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we hegan giving your SARSAPARLLA, and applying the foldide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die." Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Reading. Pa., 6th May, 1861. J. C. Aver. M. D. Dear Sir I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief, indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sausa-PARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cured me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the af flicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude. JACOB H HAIR. The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

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Druggists, Reading, Pa. B. W. Balo, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of inte years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sarsaparith. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching h & ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is com-pletely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sausapanilla. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of ena-meded papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

Ayer:
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Boston, Jan. S, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried vour Surs parilli, which has completely cared me. EMLY CORMACK.

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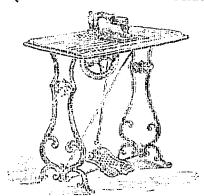
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THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., The Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Platel Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer. CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the U E. ARCHAMBAULT,

August 27

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND JOB STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

BOOK PRINTING!

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and othe styles of TYPE, produced expressly for the various kinds of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGYES, BY-LAWS,

REPORTS, SPERMISS, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges

FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and "(RNAMENTA) PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United states, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. ## Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. "Ca

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure 🚅

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ?

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 23rd of NOV.,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION

as follows:

and Boston, (stopping over night) 3.15 P.M. at Island Pond,) at

Night Passenger to Quebec(with Sleep-8.00 P.M. ing Car) at

Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Stations at 8.00 A.M WESTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at

Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M. Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus

on the Time-bills, unless signalled. C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at

moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

B. DEVLIN,

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARL'E & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 125 Notre Dame Street,

(Opposite the Court House,)

N. DRISCOLL. H. J. CLARKE.

> HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER.

Oct. 9.

MATT. JANNARD,



AT No. 9, ST. LAMBERT HILL, Continuation of St. Lawrence Street, near Croig St ,

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand, COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or

THE PERFUME

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recom-mend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those pe-

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is

as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness

and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

mented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists,

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1963.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most apaproved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

M. O'GORMAN,

Suscessor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

IF An assortment of Skiffs always on band. An OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

${f STOMACH}$ BITTERS

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the publie to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackety. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nodrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not and removed to many organisation, but they are not not recommended to compare any organisation. vertised to core everything, but they are recom-mended to assist nature in the alleviation and ulti-mate healing of many of the most most common in-firmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the suring. I was billous, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous memorane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sailow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very taksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All intercace must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully. W. B. LEE.

Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian

Church. HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863. Messrs. Hostier & Smith:

Gentlemen-It gives me pleasure to add my testi-monial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured bottle as an experiment. It required but one bot tle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

some good.

I remain, geatlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

EGSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs, Hostetter & Smith :

Eear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust at d healthy. for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no me-dicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters orderec.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt.burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents tor Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

lough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner,

J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and E.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters

TIN-SMITHS. ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict

attention and moderate charges, to merit a consinuance of the same. N.B.—K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and many terials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade, and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mury, at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of SEPTEMBER. August 27. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the

CLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine Jears in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now preparen to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

COAL OIL DEPOT. E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B - Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and

July 31, 1863. IN THE PRESS, AND WILL APPEAR IN JANUARY, 1864;

made equal to new.

1812:

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL, A CANADIAN CHRONICLE.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQUIRE, Late Sheriff of the District of Montreel: Lant Cal., Stuff, Stace Force, Canna.

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO-PRICE, \$1. JOHN LOVELL, Publ. 1-r. Montreal, Sept., 1965.

NOTICE. CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soluting

MEGEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to produce the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving

their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal WM. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec Mentreal, July 1, 1863

A Card. A VERT bandsometr executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LONDSHIP the EISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS, ROLLAND, CHAPELEAU, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CON-VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. T!: Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted in possess such a memorial of their well-belowd

WANTED, BY a FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, of several year experience, a Situation in a Separate School in Town or City. Address M.O., Taus Wirnstell

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Municipality of St. Sylvester-South, (District of Quebec,) a SOHOOL MISTRESS, with Diploma, for an Elementary School in the English language.

Salary, Twenty-one pounds. Apply to PATRICK SCALAN.

Secret -Tres. St. Sylvester, 1st Oct , 1363.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG LADY, well qualified to fill the position of GOVERNESS to young children, and to teach all the English branches of education, (Music included) withes to obtain a Situation in a respectable family.

Address - Miss Cora Morton, Lyndhurst, Conny Leeds, C. W.

Oct. 21, 1863.

Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following statement:-

ST. CONSTANT, DIST. OF LACRAIRIE, May 25th, 1863.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court-house, · Montreal:

Bear Sirs, - When I began using BRISTOL'S SARSAD ARTELLA, Ihad been for nine months suffering with theumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of Buston's SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will conter a favor on many by making these facts public, which I shall be glad to confirm.

Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.

March 27, 1962.

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

much cheaper than the imported article.

BILL-READS!

SHOW-BILLS!

· OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

by Parcel Post.

36 Great St. James Street.

316 ST. PAUL STREET.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

EASTERN TRAINS. Passenger for Island Pond, Portland

Night ditto (with Sleeping Car)...... 6 30 P.M.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,

MONTREAL.

54 St. Antoine Street. De Jobbing punctually attended to.



Metal, at very Moderate Prices.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

the breath of Living Flowers. WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

riods is particularly desirable.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and orna-

69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.